THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.--No 49. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

GREAT REFORM MEETING IN BIRMINGHAM.

Platform of Manhood Suffrage Adopted.

JOHN BRIGHT SUPPORTS THE PLATFORM.

Austria Called Upon by Italy to Restore the National Relics Carried off from Venice.

The "Iron Crown" of Lombardy Among the Relics.

More Popular Demonstrations in Honor of United States Embassy to Russia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ITALY.

Austria Required by the Italian Government to Restore the National Relics.

FLORENCE, August 26.—General Menabrea has called on Austria to restore the national relics and objects of art from Venice, including the iron crown of Lombardy.

SAXONY.

The Liberal Party Declares in Favor of National Incorporation with Prussia.

LEIPSIC, August 26.—The meeting of the National Liberal party has resolved that Saxony ought to be incorporated with Prussia.

LEIPSIC, August 27.—A large and influential meeting has been held in this city, which declared in favor of a union of the kingdom of Saxony with Prussia.

RUSSIA.

Demonstration at Moscow and Novgorod in Honor of the United States Embassy.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 26.—The United States Embassy met with a hearty reception on the route to Moscow, where they were received with distinguished honors, and entertained at a grand banquet.

At Novgorod the Embassy also were the recipients of similar attentions, and honored with a grand dinner.

MOSCOW, August 25.—There was a great popular demonstration here to-day in honor of the American guests. Among the features was a dinner to the Mutual Support Club. Speeches were made by distinguished persons. Assistant Secretary Fox said that the title of the Club must be emblematical of the relations which existed between Russia and America.

The Insurgents in Siberia Organizing a Military Force.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 26.—News from Siberia states that the insurgents have organized five squadrons, part of them with the usual arms, and the rest with scythes.

Martial Law Abolished in the Southwest.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 25.—Martial law has been abolished in all the Governments in the Southwest except Kiew.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Great Reform Meeting in Birmingham—The Platform of Manhood Suffrage Adopted—John Bright Supports the Platform.

BIRMINGHAM, England, August 27.—The Reform display in this city to-day was grand, and passed off without a riot or disturbance of any kind, which had been to some extent apprehended. Many thousands of people were present. The platform adopted by the immense assemblage is in favor of residential manhood suffrage. John Bright delivered an address this evening in support of the platform.

PRUSSIA.

The Treaty of Peace Almost Identical with the Original Preliminaries—Details Not to be Published till After Ratification by All the Parties to the Treaty.

BERLIN, August 27.—Information has been received here which induces the general belief that the articles of the treaty of peace signed at Prague are almost identical with the original preliminaries to peace interchanged at Nikolsburg on the 26th of July. The details of the treaty will not be made public, however, until it is ratified by all the parties involved.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, August 27.—The cotton market closes steady. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 13¾d.

The breadstuffs market is flat, and prices quite nominal, with a downward tendency.

The provisions market is quiet and generally unchanged.

There is no change of note to report in the produce market, except for tallow, which is firmer, holders asking an advance.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Monday Evening, August 27.—The London money market is easier, and an advance of ¼ per cent. in Consols. The closing quotation for money was 89.

The market for American securities continues firm, and Erie and Illinois shares have advanced. The closing quotations are:—U. S. Five-twenties, 72; Erie Railway shares, 45¾; Illinois Central shares, 78½.

Marine Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, August 27.—The steamship *Tarifa*, from New York August 15, arrived at this port this afternoon, and proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY, August 27.—The steamship *Moravian*, from Quebec August 10, arrived here this afternoon, and sailed again for Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, August 27.—Ship *Universe*, Captain Hutton, from New York, July 31, arrived at this port to-day. Ship *M. Post* has also arrived.

The Iron Crown of Lombardy.

The iron crown recently carried off by Venice, with other valuables, by the Austrians, and which has just been claimed by the Italian Government, is one of the most interesting national relics in Europe. History informs us that during the middle ages the Emperors of Germany claimed three crowns—that of Germany, which was of silver, and was assumed at Aix-la-Chapelle; the crown of iron, which had formerly been peculiar to the Lombard kings, and was assumed at Pavia; and the Imperial crown, which was received at Rome, and was surmounted by a mitre similar to that of bishops, but somewhat smaller.

The crown of iron, though chiefly of gold, derived its name from an iron band which encircled it in the interior, and which was said to have been made from one of the nails which served in the crucifixion of Christ. This crown was worn by Charlemagne, the first Emperor of Germany, over one thousand years ago. Preserved in Italy after the devastation of the Empire of the West, founded by that illustrious monarch, it was won by Napoleon the First when that mighty conqueror was crowned King of Italy at Milan; and it subsequently became one of the crowns of the Emperors of Austria as masters of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Venetia being now restored to Italy, this relic rightfully belongs to the King of Italy; and hence the claim which has been made for its restoration.

OBITUARY.

Rev. John Pierpont.

A very brief telegram announces the sudden demise of the venerable poet and pastor, John Pierpont. He was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, April 6, 1785, and was therefore at the time of his death in the eighty-second year of his age. He graduated at Yale College in 1804, and in the year following went to South Carolina, as private tutor in the family of William Allston. He returned to his native Connecticut in 1809, applied himself diligently to the study of the law, and was admitted as a member of the bar of Essex county, Mass., in 1812. In consequence of the last war with Great Britain, he relinquished the practice of law soon after his admission to the Bar, and became a merchant, first in Boston, and then in Baltimore. His mercantile career was unsuccessful. While a business man he published his "Airs of Palestine," at Baltimore, in 1816, and three years afterwards he was ordained pastor of a Congregational Church in Boston. In 1838 there sprang up between himself and his parish a controversy, which lasted for seven years, at the end of which time Mr. Pierpont resigned, having achieved a complete victory over his adversaries. In 1845 he was called to officiate in a Unitarian church at Troy, New York, where he remained four years, and from thence he went to the First Congregational Church, at Medford, the place of his death. In 1840 he published a complete edition of his poetical works written up to that time. Mr. Pierpont was an active laborer in the cause of temperance and the abolition of slavery. Both in and out of the pulpit he fearlessly advocated the principles of total abstinence and liberty. The freedom with which he expressed his opinions on these topics gave rise to the misunderstanding with his first congregation. Mr. Pierpont was a fluent and pleasing speaker, and a poet of more than average merit. Many of his poems were suggested by circumstances connected with the moral and religious movements of his day.

General A. P. Granger.

The Syracuse (N. Y.) papers announce the death of General Amos P. Granger, who represented the Onondaga district in Congress from 1855 till 1860. He was an early settler of Syracuse, and for many years a prominent merchant. He served in the war of 1812, and delivered the address of welcome to General Lafayette on the occasion of his visit to Syracuse in 1825. He was the chairman of the Whig delegation from New York to the Baltimore Convention, and very earnest in securing the nomination of General Scott. Upon the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he took decided grounds against the iniquity; and when in attendance at the Anti-Nebraska State Convention at Auburn, just before the adjournment, he offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted, the following being the most significant:—

Resolved, That the Baltimore platforms, adopted by the Democratic and Whig National Conventions without authority, and in direct violation of the sentiments of a vast majority of this State, we, Whigs and Democrats, hereby repudiate for the past, the present, and the future.

That fall he became a candidate for Congress and was elected over Thomas G. Alvord and B. D. Nixon. He obtained notice for his nomination of his centenarian friend, Rev. Daniel Waldo, for Chaplain of the House of Representatives; for being attacked in a public conveyance by Fayette McMullin; and for his speech declaring that slavery was without warrant in the Federal Constitution. He was re-elected in 1856. This was his last appearance in public life. He was a strong anti-slavery man and a devoted Unionist. He was an earnest layman of the Episcopal Church, often lecturing and debating upon theological questions with great zeal and vigor. In 1856 he was attacked by paralysis, from which he never recovered. His death took place on Friday, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Colored Men in the Regular Army—Order from Lieutenant-General Sherman.

Lieutenant-General Sherman has issued the following order relative to the enlistment of colored men in the regular army:—

"HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, St. Louis, August 9, 1866.—I. Commanders of military departments within this division in which colored troops are serving, will proceed at once to enlist men for two regiments of colored regulars, under the act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, entitled 'An act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States,' one of cavalry, to be entitled the 10th Regiment United States Cavalry, and one of infantry, to be entitled the 38th Regiment United States Infantry.

"II. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is hereby named as the headquarters and rendezvous of the 10th Cavalry, and Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, the headquarters and rendezvous of the 38th Infantry.

"III. The commanding Generals of the Departments of the Missouri, Arkansas, and Platte will detail one or more officers of the regular army, who will proceed to canvass the regiments of colored troops now serving in their respective departments, and enlist men for the new regiments above named—the cavalry for five years, and the infantry for three years. The men so enlisted will be discharged from their present obligations, and grouped into companies under officers to be selected by the colonels or regimental commanders hereafter to be appointed, but will be retained for the present at or near their present station. The number of privates allowed to a company is sixty-four. The men of existing colored regiments not willing to enlist in the new organizations, will for the present be consolidated into companies under the direction of their immediate commanders, and held to service until the new army is sufficiently organized to replace them.

"IV. The field officers of these regiments will, on arrival at these headquarters, proceed to the posts herein named and organize their regiments according to law and regulation, and will not withdraw the new companies from their present stations without the consent of the department commanders, or orders from these headquarters.

"Blanks will at once be sent from these headquarters, to which all reports will be made until the regular field officers are announced and recruitment organized under them. By order of

"Lieutenant-General W. T. SHERMAN."

Droll Letter to Secretary McCulloch.—The following is from a communication received by Secretary McCulloch recently, enclosing some dilapidated currency:—

"AUGUST 23, 1866.—Dear Sir:—I enclose here with a few specimens of United States currency. In common with many of my fellow-citizens, I deplore the need of a *Bureau* to which '*vets*' like the within might be *a tached*. Having been shorn of their fine proportions by the storms of this eventful age, they are now in a condition to be *retired*. I would respectfully suggest, should circumstances render it necessary to again send them into the world, that the face of *Pater Patria* be washed. A close observer cannot fail to remark the change in color of features, caused, no doubt, by a wanton and indiscriminate use of *charcoal* in the manufacture of the balm."

Emigrants Westward Bound.—The Milwaukee (Wis.) *News* reports the arrival there of six hundred more emigrants. Most of them were from Norway, and were bound for Minnesota.

THIRD EDITION

JOHNSON'S TOUR TO THE LAKES.

Official Roster of the Distinguished Voyageurs.

DEPARTURE FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival and Reception in Baltimore.

OVATIONS TO GRANT AND FARRAGUT.

"ON TO PHILADELPHIA."

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Departure of the President from Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—The Presidential excursion party left here at 7·30 A. M., under the superintendence of Major-General McCallum, and Major G. S. Koontz as assistant, who has been detailed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to go with the train all the way through. Secretary McCulloch and the Hon. O. H. Browning were at the station to take leave of the party, but were prevented from accompanying them by public business.

The following is a list of the excursionists:—President Andrew Johnson, William H. Seward, Secretary of State; Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, wife and son; A. H. Randall, Postmaster-General; General U. S. Grant, General Rawlins, Chief of Staff to General Grant; Admiral Farragut, Lieutenant Ginley, Secretary to Admiral Farragut; Rear-Admiral Radford, Surgeon-General Barnes, Minister Romero, Senator Patterson and wife, Surgeon Norris, U. S. A.; Colonel W. G. Moore, and Colonel R. Morrow, of the President's household; Marshal Gooding and his Deputy, Colonel O'Beirne, Major Seward, Lewis A. Gobright, of the Associated Press; W. W. Warden, J. R. Doolittle, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis, James Donaldson, R. S. Spofford, Edward Potts, Colonel Floud, Colonel H. A. Chadwick, the last named acting as purveyor of the party.

ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, August 28.—The Governor of Maryland and his staff met the Presidential party at this place, and welcomed them to the State of Maryland. The Governor is accompanied by Colonel Webster, Collector of the Port of Baltimore.

Arrival at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 28.—The President and his party have arrived here, and the procession has passed through our streets towards the Philadelphia depot. The streets were thronged with spectators. The President and the excursionists rode in open carriages, escorted by a detachment of United States troops, from Fort McHenry. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested at various points as the President passed.

General Grant and Admiral Farragut were particularly the objects of observation, and received enthusiastic applause along the line of procession. Flags were generally displayed. The excursionists were met by the Committee of forty citizens, with the Mayor as their chairman. Large crowds were congregated at the railroad depot, and the excursionists were greeted by the waving of hats, and occasional cheers.

The Douglas Monument Celebration.

To the Editor of the New York *Times*:—That the greatest interest is everywhere manifested in relation to the coming ceremonies to be attendant on the laying of the corner-stone of a monument to the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas—the more especially as the President of the United States, a Master Mason, has signified his intention to do all honor to the occasion—can be seen from a perusal of your columns, as well as those of other papers.

The programme to be followed on the occasion has been carefully prepared by the "Douglas Monument Association," a part of which was, that the laying of the stone should be performed by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, of which the lamented dead was an honored member. In accordance with such arrangement, the following circular was issued by delegated authority to the leading Masons of the country, inviting their presence:—

Seal.
Douglas Monument
Association.

CHICAGO, August 18, 1866.—The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Grand Committee of Arrangements of the Douglas Monument Association, to invite the Masonic Fraternity to assist in the approaching ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the monument over the remains of our distinguished brother, the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, have the honor to request your presence in the city of Chicago on the 6th day of September next.

The corner-stone will be laid under the direction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, at high meridian on the day above-mentioned.

A response solicited, directed to the Chairman of the Committee, Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES R. STARKWEATHER, Chairman.
ISAAC R. DILLER,
B. F. PATRICK,
HARMON G. REYNOLDS,
LEONARD W. VOLK,
JAMES H. BOWEN,
N. W. HUNTLEY,
Committee.

It will be seen that the above, dated August 13, and duly mailed, make no mention of anything having a political reference, or that other than the parties named were to perform the services, and of which management the President of the United States was fully informed. Nevertheless, for what purpose is best known to its author or authors, the following fling at the President evidently for political purposes, and the falsity of which is easily determined by a comparison of dates, appeared in the *Tribune* of Saturday last. I have only to say the Masons of Illinois, of all shades of politics, will honor their Chief Magistrate and Brother Mason while sojourning there:—

CHICAGO, August 24.—It is quite doubtful as to whether President Johnson will lay the corner-stone of the Douglas Monument. The Masonic fraternity to-day applied to the General Committee of Arrangements for the privilege of having it done by J. R. Gorin, Grand Master of the Masonic Order in Illinois. They insist that as the ceremonies are to be conducted by Masons, the Grand Master is the proper person to lay the corner-stone, and that unless this request is granted the Masons will not participate in the ceremonies. The Committee of Arrangements will probably change the programme in this particular.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

LETTERS FROM GEN. HOWARD.

Stoppage of Rations Next Month.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS.—WASHINGTON, August 27.—To the Editor of the *National Intelligencer*.—Dear Sir:—Sundry comments upon the late order from this Bureau, reducing the issue of rations, having appeared in various journals, some of which reflect upon the President, I would be glad to have you publish the enclosed letter. Having recommended the course announced in the order above alluded to, whether wisely or unwisely, I am willing to assume the responsibility attaching to it.

Respectfully, O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General and Commissioner.

The following is the letter referred to in General Howard's letter:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS.—WASHINGTON, August 27, 1866.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War—Sir:—In view of the fact that charges are constantly made by a large number of prominent citizens in the South and elsewhere, that persons are fed by the Bureau in idleness, and in consideration of the statements made by the inspectors, Generals Steedman and Fullerton, implying that the people who labor for support are rendered idle by the promise or hope of rations from the Government, and further considering that the crops are sufficiently matured already to prevent actual starvation, I recommend that on and after the 1st day of September next, the issue of rations be stopped, except to the sick in regularly organized hospitals and to the orphan asylums for refugees and freedmen already existing, and that the State officials who may be responsible for the poor be carefully notified of this order, so that they may assume the charge of such indigent refugees and freedmen as may not be embraced in the above exceptions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General and Commissioner.

Approved August 23, 1866. To take effect October 1, 1866.
E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Official—JAMES ELDREDGE, A. A. A. General.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 28.

General Sickles' Position.

There is authority for stating that Major-General D. E. Sickles, commanding the Department of the South, has not authorized the use of his name in connection with the Cleveland Convention, and declines while on duty in his present command to take part in any political movement.

Superintendent of Public Printing.

Cornelius Wendell has been appointed Superintendent of Public Printing, vice Defrees, removed. The position was offered to General Steedman some time ago, but not accepted.

To Applicants for Pensions.

Claimants for an increase of pension under the law granting to widows $2 per month additional for each child under sixteen years of age, will be required to prove the dates of birth of such children, in the manner required in the case of an application on behalf of minor children, as prescribed in previous forms and instructions. This explanation is now published by authority of the Commissioner of Pensions, lest the instructions under the act of July 25, 1866, should be misconstrued, on account of the omission of this requirement from said instructions.

Public Land Operations.

Complete returns of cash sales, locations with bounty land warrants, agricultural scrip, etc., from all the different land offices in the United States up to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, have been received at the General Land Office. Eighty-three patents issued op old donation settlement claims, under the act of Congress approved September 25, 1850, have been transmitted to the Register of the Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, for delivery to the parties entitled to them. The area embraced by the claims comprises 23,781 acres.

Freedmen's Schools of the United States.

J. W. Alvord, Esq., Inspector of Schools and Finances of the Freedmen's Bureau, has submitted to the Commissioner his semi-annual report of the condition of the Freedmen's Schools in the United States. It represents that the total number of schools, exclusive of night schools, Sabbath and private schools, in all the districts of the Bureau, is 975. The total number of teachers employed is 1405; and the total number of pupils receiving tuition is 90,778. The State of Virginia is in advance of all the others in Freedmen's Schools, the number reported being 123 schools, 200 teachers, and 11,784 scholars. The Inspector says, in reference to the subject:—"Amid all the embarrassment of these past months, the schools have steadily gained in numbers, attainments, and general influence. This is true, with a good degree of sameness, over all the States except Louisiana, where special causes have temporarily paralyzed our efforts. Teachers generally are becoming more apt and skilful in their instructions, and the rapid progress of pupils hitherto noticed, continues. The Associations of the North are increasing their patronage and funds, and concentrating their means in Central Agencies, which promise greater economy and efficiency, and all are now ready, with fresh hope, to co-operate heartily with the Bureau."

From Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, August 28.—The adherents of President Johnson held a mass meeting last night, for the purpose of ratifying the platform of the Philadelphia Convention. Addresses were delivered by Senator Cowan, ex-Governor Cox, Johnson, the newly appointed Collector of Philadelphia, General Sweitzer, and others. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

The Cholera in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 28.—There were twenty-five deaths from cholera in this city yesterday.

The European Mails.

BOSTON, August 28.—The steamship *Cuba* leaves at 11 A. M. to-morrow for Liverpool. Her mails will close at 8 A. M.

THE INDIANS.

A Hostile Body of Indians at the Forks of Solomon—The Settlers Driven Back, and Some of Them Scalped.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, August 27.—The following despatch has just been received from Governor Crawford:—

Captain Reese, from the Forks of the Solomon, has just arrived. Four hundred Omahas, four hundred Pawnees, and numerous other Indians are there, having driven the settlers back. Seven men were killed and scalped. The United States troops were stopped at Fort Solomon, and their assistance was requested to protect the settlers.

The Indians between Forts Laramie and Reno—A Fierce War being Waged by Them.

CHICAGO, August 27.—Advices from Leavenworth, dated August 25, say that the Indians are wild with rage between Forts Laramie and Reno. The whole country is infested with the hostile tribes. They say they will be exterminated sooner than give up the Powder River District. Mrs. Carrington, the wife of the Colonel commanding, is reported among the killed and captured. French Pete, an old Indian raider, and four other men, were killed fifty miles above here. Smith & Lughten's were stampeded and run off. Seventy-five belonging to another train were also driven off. Emigrants have suffered from the Indians. The most experienced and best mountaineers predict a fearful and bloody war. Colonel Bridges reports that, by means of the Indian Commissioners and the peace treaties, the Indians were never so well prepared for war as at present.

From the Upper Missouri reports are repeated that the Blackfeet and Crows have commenced hostilities. The Crows tore their treaty to pieces, and have murdered ten men.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Dirt Train Thrown Off the Track on the New Jersey Transportation Company's Road—Two Persons Killed and Fourteen Injured, Etc. Etc.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., August 27.—An accident occurred near this place, on the New Jersey Transportation Road, about 9 o'clock this morning, entailing the death of two persons and the wounding of fourteen others.

A dirt train was being switched off the railroad track to allow the passenger train from New York to pass, and, while backing up, the rear car came in collision with a cow, throwing the dirt train off the tract, killing the conductor, Nicholas De Hart, and the brakesman, and wounding fourteen laborers on the rear car, some of them mortally. De Hart was well known, being a resident of Elizabeth, and a conductor on the road for twenty years past. The killed and wounded presented a fearful sight. The wounded were taken to New Brunswick to receive surgical aid.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A serious accident occurred on the road of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, just beyond New Brunswick, about eight o'clock yesterday (Monday) morning, by which the conductor was killed, and five or six laborers were seriously injured. The freight train was backing down for the purpose of loading on some timber, when a cow, unobserved, ran out of some bushes upon the track, and was struck by the rear car, throwing the train off the track. The conductor, Mr. De Hart, was almost instantly killed, and five or six laborers are reported seriously injured. Mr. De Hart, has been in the employ of the Company for the past twenty years, and leaves a wife and three children, residing at Elizabeth, to mourn his untimely end.—*N. Y. World.*

TRAGEDY NEAR ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.

An Oysterman Killed by a Deputy Sheriff—Alleged Extenuating Circumstances—Great Excitement Among the People.

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., August 27.—An unfortunate tragedy occurred about two miles from Elizabethport yesterday morning, in the waters of Newark Bay, at a place known as Long Point, resulting in the death, accidental or otherwise, of a well-known oysterman named Asa Dixon, who was dragging for oysters, contrary to the laws of the State of New Jersey, in Newark bay. Deputy Sheriff John W. Simonson, of Bergen, in company with three other officers paid a visit to the fishing grounds, and made several arrests. He then went in a skiff in the direction of Dixon's boat, and a rencontre ensued, which resulted in the death of Dixon.

Simonson declares that the shooting of Dixon was an accident, as he fell out of the boat, and the revolver which he carried to defend himself from violence exploded accidentally, killing Dixon instantly. An inquest was held by Coroner Brunn, of Elizabeth, on the body of Dixon, the evidence tending to show that the shots had been fired by Simonson. The inquest was adjourned until to-day, at two o'clock, for the purpose of giving Simonson time to procure witnesses for the defense. The deceased was a native of the town of Elizabeth, and leaves a wife and six children. Simonson has a wife and two children. The arrest was made by Assistant Chief of Police McGuire, near Saltersville.—*N. Y. World.*

Major-General Thomas' Staff.—Major-General George H. Thomas has announced his staff to be composed as follows:—Brevet Brigadier-General William D. Whipple, Major and A. A. G., Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain George W. Howard, U. S. V., Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Major J. P. Willard, U. S. V., First Lieutenant 18th Infantry, A. D. C.; Brevet Major J. C. Kellogg, First Lieutenant 18th Infantry, A. D. C.; Brevet Colonel A. Von Schrader, Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Major-General J. T. Donaldson, Colonel and Q. M., U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster; Major J. E. Summers, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director; Brevet Major-General R. W. Johnson, Major 4th Cavalry, Acting Judge Advocate; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Hough, Captain 19th Infantry, Chief Commissary of Musters.

Major-General Hooker's Staff.—Major-General Joseph Hooker, commanding the Department of the Lakes, has issued a general order announcing that he has taken command, and that his staff will be composed of the following-named officers:—Brevet Brigadier-General Geo. D. Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Captain J. M. Lancaster, First Lieutenant 3d Artillery, A. D. C.; First Lieutenant W. W. Tompkins, 3d Artillery, A. D. C.; Colonel C. H. Hoyt, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster; Captain C. B. Atchison, additional A. D. C., Brevet Colonel U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Inspector-General; Surgeon C. S. Tripler, Major and Brevet Colonel U. S. Army, Medical Director; Captain J. H. Gilman, C. S., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, Chief Commissary; Captain C. F. Robe, V. R. C., Acting Judge Advocate.

The Lake Superior Iron Mines.—Last year upwards of 200,000 tons of iron ore, and 15,000 tons of pig iron, were shipped from Marquette, Wisconsin, the headquarters of the iron mining region of Lake Superior. There were seven mines and seven blast furnaces in that region. The ore on the wharves at Marquette is worth forty-five dollars per ton, and at Milwaukee its average value is fifty dollars per ton. No ore is sent from there that does not yield as much as sixty per cent. of iron.

Iron-Cased Horsemen.—The Prussian correspondent of the London *Times* writes that many officers and men in the Prussian cavalry were victims to terrible sword cuts, which, coming down upon the shoulder, cut clean through the shoulder-blade, and often deep down into the body—awful memorials of the strength of arm of the iron-cased Austrian horsemen.

COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES.

BY

MRS. WARREN.

AUTHOR OF

"HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON TWO HUNDRED POUNDS A YEAR," "HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN."

Published by Loring, of Boston.

[*Continued from Evening Telegraph of yesterday.*]

As the nurse attended to the children's room, and her own, which entered into it, the work besides of two occupied rooms—our own and Keziah's—and two spare rooms, was soon got over; by eleven o'clock we were both in the kitchen to prepare the dinner. What remained of the cold beef was too indigestible to be eaten; but I had a pint of stock made from the bones of a roast sirloin, and with this it could, at a convenient moment, be converted into excellent potted beef. The bill of fare for the day, which I had written out in the morning and placed on a nail solely appointed to these bills of fare, was boiled neck of mutton, veal cutlet, and bacon, potatoes, and the remainder of the bunch of carrots left uncooked from the day before, also a whole rice pudding. The water for the mutton was boiling in a saucepan of the shape of a moderate-sized fish-kettle, with a drainer. Five pounds of the lean end of the mutton were cut off and placed, with the bones *upwards*, in the boiling water; then, when it boiled, it was sufficiently drawn back from the fire to admit of its simmering slowly. It would then stew till ten minutes to 2 o'clock, thus allowing twenty-five minutes for each pound of meat. This I was careful to explain to the girl, and why the bones were put upwards, as, if they were placed otherwise, the joint would curl up, and look unsightly. Keziah told me she had a rule given to her that a quarter of an hour to each pound was sufficient for boiling mutton. I replied that she was right as to a leg of mutton, but not as to a neck or a loin, for a loin boiled tender is excellent eating. The neck, especially, is extremely sinewy, and is positively indigestible if not sufficiently stewed. Twenty-five minutes must be allowed for each pound of meat, both of a loin and neck of mutton.

The carrots were pared thinly, not scraped nor cut, put whole into a saucepan of boiling water, with a lump of salt and a small lump of dripping, and they were to be boiled two hours. The girl quickly asked why the dripping was put in, and why the carrots could not be boiled with soda or with the mutton.

I replied, "In the first place, carrots have no oil in them, as greens have, hence soda would be useless; but they require very soft water, or they will not boil tender; the dripping renders the water soft and makes them retain their color and flavor; the latter they would not do if they were cut; and in taking them up, if grease appears at all on them, you have only to pour boiling water from a kettle upon them; but the salt makes them eat crisp. If they had been boiled with the mutton, they would have discolored it."

As soon as the carrots were put in, it was time to prepare the pound of cutlet which had been cut thick. The meat or chopping-board was got for this, and upon it the cutlets were cut into thin pieces of the size of the bottom of a tumbler, and as round as they could be formed without waste. Then a thick, very thick batter was made in a basin of flour, a little nutmeg and salt, and mixed with cold water till it was nearly a paste. The cutlets were spread over the board, and, with the carving-knife, rapidly chopped all over and on both sides, and then instantly stirred into the batter, so that the juices of the meat should not exude. About a quarter after one o'clock, the frying-pan was washed out with soda and water, and well dried: then dripping was put in, sufficient to cover the cutlets, and made boiling, the cutlets were put in separately, and in a few minutes fried sufficiently brown to turn on the other side; when this was browned, the cutlets were laid on a piece of paper on a dish before the fire, and covered with another piece, to dry them but not harden; lastly, the gravy was mixed by putting in a basin a piled teaspoonful of flour, a little nutmeg and salt, and mixing with a little cold water and milk, pouring in sufficient boiling water to set it; then pouring away all the fat from the pan, putting in the mixture and letting it boil a sufficient time to thicken. It was then brown, and was strained on to the dish in which the cutlets were to be served. The cutlets were put in the gravy the instant before it was to be served, and rashers of toasted bacon, rolled while cooking, were placed round the cutlets. By this process, an egg or more was saved; the veal was very tender; there was no grease, and a very appetizing dish was presented at small expense.

I should have said that, at one o'clock, the potatoes previously peeled, *with the eyes and specks well picked out*, and washed in two waters, were put in a steamer, then sprinkled with salt, and put on over the carrot; and that, at eleven o'clock, two ounces of rice were washed three times in boiling water, then two ounces of sugar added, a little nutmeg, and a quart of milk was poured on, and the whole baked three hours, and thus a rich mass of gelatinous pudding was produced, that the most delicate stomach could partake of without apprehension.

And so ended our second day's dinner. I had then to superintend the washing the silver, the dishes, and all the other thousand and one things that go to make up the comforts and cleanliness of a home.

The beef, from Keziah's first unfortunate essay in cooking, had to be made useful; we could not afford to throw it away. I cut all of it into the thinnest possible slices, almost like shavings. The previous day the bones of a sirloin of beef, with a mutton bone, and a blade of mace, were boiled down in water for eight or ten hours; this had been strained through a colander, and now presented a thick mass of jelly stock, covered with a cake of cold fat, which was removed. I took a table-spoonful of flour, and mixed it with a little cold water, added a little pepper, and *set* it with a small quantity of boiling water, burned some sugar in a spoon, then poured boiling water over it into the basin. I nearly filled a pie-dish with the meat, had an onion peeled, and, stuck with four cloves, put it at the bottom of the dish, the meat over it, then the flour mixture, and then added several spoonsful of stock. The pie-dish was covered closely with a flat one, then put in the oven for *three hours*. When it was taken up, it was a rich gelatinous mass, digestible and nutritious.

I paid half-a-crown to learn the secret of this recipe for converting hard and dry meat into a rich compound without the aid of costly materials. Dining one day at a friend's table off a delicious dish of beef-stew, I asked how it was made. I was told that the cook was clever at made dishes; and was permitted to question her, but could elicit nothing more than that the meat was put in to stew for a long time. I held the coin between my fingers, and said:—

"It is yours, if you will tell me how the meat is rendered so rich."

"Only by using stock jelly made from bones instead of water, thickening it with flour, and stewing cooked meat two hours and uncooked meat three hours. If the goodness of meat be first taken out in the cooking, it stands to reason that something must be put into it to make it eatable when it is hashed."

After this I never failed in a made dish. The richness and nourishing qualities were always the same; the difference was in flavor, according to the vegetables and spices used or omitted. Some are of opinion that stock made from bones does not nourish, but when meat is stewed in it it is very wholesome, agreeable, and digestible; only, beware of too much spice, or too much flavoring of any kind.

The remainder of the hard beef was thus potted for breakfast, supper, or luncheon; all gristle, vein, and skin were thrown away, then the meat was chopped very fine, the thin shavings in which it was cut facilitating this rather troublesome work; then in a wooden bowl with a half circular chopper it was chopped to almost dust, then sprinkled with a little white pepper and nutmeg, it was then beaten up into a hard mass, with a few spoonsful of stock, then put in a small pie dish, and finally some clarified butter was poured on the top. I prefer butter to mutton suet, because the former can be eaten, the latter cannot. And thus by conversion was Keziah's error obliterated.

It was a tedious trouble day by day to teach this young girl; and constant watchfulness and forethought were necessary on my part. And more than all, I had to contend with her obstinacy of temper, very trying to a teacher. Keziah constantly endeavored to get the upper-hand in everything, which my utmost firmness could scarcely repress. Sometimes my heart failed me in my task, but I would then recollect how much comfort and good health were gained by my family, to say nothing of the expense saved, and the order and regularity which, spite of occasional lapses, were very apparent.

We disagreed greatly in our ideas of cleanliness, particularly in the matter of saucepans and dishes. She would let the former get cold after the cooking, before she would clean them. The only way I could conquer her perversity was to stand by and see the water was thrown out of each, then to make her wipe them as dry as possible before they had time to cool, then to rinse them again with hot water, and wipe them with a dry cloth; and, after a time, seeing how little trouble this gave her, she readily adopted the plan. Now and then something would burn on to a saucepan; for cleaning this water was boiled in it, and I had a common birch broom, with the handle taken out, the twigs bound tightly, and the fine ends cut short and even; by using this there was no scraping with the nails or a spoon; the water had softened the burnt mass, which the scrubber soon got off. Keziah's dishes and plates were often sticky and rough, because she washed them in water in which vegetables had been boiled. The water now being thrown away, could not be had for this purpose, and before I left the kitchen for dinner, I saw the largest saucepan full of water put on the fire for washing up the dishes. I was compelled to see to this daily, till the practice became a habit with her.

It may seem trivial and unimportant to write about these things belonging to a scullery-maid's province; but if sauce-pans are not clean, food cooked in them will be spoiled; and if dishes and plates are sticky and rough, why the appetite suffers, and naturally the health is affected.

The girl had a great idea of her own knowledge in most matters; she had lived for a short time in a place where several servants were kept, and I believe if she had been asked to take a cook's place, would have asserted her perfect competency for the position. Her astonishment was unbounded at my desiring her to wash some greens in warm water, not in cold. She persisted that cold water with salt in it was of all things the best to kill insects and worms. It was no use my assuring her that the insects might be killed, but they and the worms would both stick on, and that cold water could not get sand and dirt out of the greens. It took less trouble to do the thing myself than to conquer her unwillingness; but I made her help me in the work. First I had a pan of warm water, rather more than tepid, and a second of cold water. After having carefully picked the refuse leaves from some cabbages, which the rain and hot sun intervening had covered with insects, I first took the worst part of the leaves, which were literally full of life, and put two or three in the warm water, to show the girl how readily the insects fell off, leaving the leaf clean. Her eyes dilated as if I had been a conjuror. So fresh hot water was had for the cabbages, *each small head was washed singly*, and then put into cold water; and in the warm water each worm and snail and grub found instantly a watery grave. I would remark here that if greens or lettuces are washed in the mass, and not *each singly*, the process is of little avail, yet better than washing them in cold water. No vegetables lose their crispness, or if for a moment they do, it is instantly restored by the necessary act of plunging them in the cold water. Who has not had their teeth set on edge by eating gritty spinach, sea-kale, celery, or leeks, which need not have happened if the cook had only known that to wash these things in two waters that are warm, and then immediately to lay them in cold for an hour, much trouble and time would have been saved. This is *one bit of comfort*, a knowledge of which cannot be too widely known.

I will here make a digression, to remark how necessary it is that vegetables which are to be eaten raw, such as lettuces, water-cresses, celery, endive, etc., should by means of warm water be thorougly freed from any possibility of animal life of an injurious character being swallowed and received into the stomach. A recent scientific work gives engravings of many such; among them a young fluke, which, with forty-seven other specimens, were taken from the body of a young girl accustomed to drink pond water and to eat water-cresses just as she gathered them, without cleaning; creatures that usually do not reside in the human body, but yet are found in the liver of sheep and oxen. Let any one look minutely on raw vegetables, and they will find the larvæ of this fluke insect, which only require a fitting vehicle to be conveyed to the stomach. Cattle eat their vegetables in a raw state and swallow these insects; we do not, excepting salading, and here the danger lies, which can be obviated by washing vegetables in hot water. Pond, lake, and river water contain these larvæ; but when the water is boiled and suffered to get cold, there is no danger in drinking it, if one can forget for what purpose it has been so treated. These creatures do not exist in ale or porter, because the water from which these have been made is first boiled. But in ginger-beer, lemonade, and soda-water they may exist, if the water has been obtained from impure sources, which it would scarcely be to the interest of the makers to use.

Fruit should never be eaten before the skin is removed, as on this skin, in the shape of "bloom," thousands of these parasites exist, only waiting a congenial hot-bed to make their way all over the human body, specially delighting—as in beasts—to attack the liver. No pears or apples should be eaten without first peeling off the skin: so by plums, and even apricots, nectarines, and peaches.

To return to Keziah, and her daily tasks, and my hourly patience. Pea-soup was her next difficulty; it required my constant watchfulness to keep her from what is termed *drowning* the peas, and thereby rendering them hard and uneatable. It was of little use saying to her you must not do this or that; she, of course, knew better than her mistress, and unless she was watched would do the very opposite to right.

"The brown pieces must first be picked out, Keziah, from a pint of peas (this quantity will serve six people), and wash them twice in *warm* water, by putting them in a deep basin, pour on the water, stir up the peas—let them settle scarcely an instant—then pour the water off, now repeat the process; put two table-spoonsful of water, and a table-spoonful of cold dripping or bacon fat into a saucepan that will hold three pints, put in the peas three hours before they are wanted, and let them stand on the top of the oven to swell; in half an hour, *if they are swelled*, add a small teacupful of *cold* water, and as they continue to increase keep adding the water (always cold) at intervals till sufficient is in; then let them simmer till twenty minutes before the soup is wanted. Then shred some celery and some previously cooked parsnip, and some onions very fine, *cutting the shreds of the last so that they fall in rings*, then chop across the shreds. When the peas are boiling, dissolve a teaspoonful of salt in a little water, and stir into the soup, then throw in the vegetables, let them boil ten minutes, and strain the soup through a colander, beating through the thick portions of the peas with the back of a wooden spoon. Return the soup to the saucepan, let it simmer. Mix smoothly in a basin a tablespoonful of flour with a little cold water, add a little of the boiling soup to it, then strain the mixture into the soup, let it simmer once; and this, with the addition of toasted bread cut thin, and after toasting, slightly buttered, then allowed to cool, and cut into dice-shaped pieces, will make an excellent soup without the expense of meat in making it."

Keziah could no more have remembered all this than she could Hebrew, it was "line upon line, precept upon precept," with her in everything. But there was this satisfaction, when she understood the reason for doing a thing she always practised it, while older and better paid "plain cooks" would not. Plain cooks, indeed, were they pretty or plain, their doings were ugly enough.

"Don't you see the comfort of making soup in this way, Keziah?" I asked.

"Not 'xactly, ma'am."

"Well, then, the comfort is, that the peas are sure to be cooked sufficiently. Peas are small balls of flour,—like potatoes are,—if you covered them with water, they could not burst into flour, but would be 'drowned' in the water, and sink to the bottom of the saucepan, and if you boiled them for twenty hours they would be no softer. Then, again, peas will only cook well in soft water—the dripping makes this soft: if you were to put soda in the water, it would turn the peas black."

"Then, why didn't you put in the mutton bone, ma'am? They always boils bones in the pea-soup, where I lived."

"Because I could not afford the bones; they will go to make stock, you know, and the dripping answers better, and is less oily than the marrow and fat on the bones; besides, the dripping prevents the peas from burning.

"You saw me put in the flour and water: if I had not done this, the fat would have separated from the peas and floated on the top; whereas, by adding the flour and water and putting it into the soup, it mixes altogether, and makes the soup digestible."

"It's a comfort to know all this, ma'am, because peas is a good dinner with a bit of bacon and a potato, leastways, I used to like it, though our peas were always hard, 'cos mother used to throw in the peas an' fill up the saucepan with water, and let 'em boil eight or nine hours; sometimes she put 'em on over night, but they was always hard," was Keziah's remark.

"You will recollect, peas and potatoes must never be covered with water; that is why I have the last steamed."

"That's how they never gits wrong; where I lived before, the master complained every day about the potatoes; they were very hard, or else all of a squash; and then my missis sent word they was to be partly boiled, and then the water strained off, and then a cloth to be put over them; an' she sent down a clean cloth for cook to do it; an' so she did the first day, but then cook took the cloth for something else, and did not wash it afterwards, and master said the potatoes did not taste well after that, and I didn't see how they could, the cloth was so dirty. I'm sure I couldn't eat 'em after the cloth had been over 'em."

"The steamer is the best thing in which to cook old potatoes. You will never forget that the potatoes must first be washed, then be peeled, and afterwards be washed in two waters, and be lightly sprinkled with salt, otherwise they will be bitter and a bad color; but recollect that young potatoes cannot be steamed; they must be put into boiling water with a little salt, boiled very fast, then the water be strained off, the saucepan be turned upside down, then reversed, and the cover taken off; and finally, put the saucepan on the fire for two minutes. The potatoes, if freshly dug, will soon break up mealy; but if they have been a long time out of the ground, then they will be waxy and sometimes bitter, and frequently servants get blamed for what is really not their fault. Potatoes must not lie in water more than two minutes before cooking."

CHAPTER IV.

Daily Bill of Fare—The Management of Some Servants—Notice to Quit—How to Make the Best of an Error—Why Some Servants are so Tawdrily Dressed—Whether a Mistress is Compelled to Give a Character or Not—The Consequences of Giving a False Character—Declining to Give One under Some Circumstances.

I found, if Keziah saw any indecision in my manner as to what was to be had for dinner, she directly gave her opinion that it was best to have so and so, an interference I disliked very much. It was very rarely that the bill of fare was unwritten when I left my room, but on some occasions it would happen so. A mistress will find it much to her comfort to think over the orders for the day before 9 o'clock in the morning; and the easiest of all plans is, to write out the bill of fare and the tradesmen's orders, so that no occasion for lingering and gossiping round the kitchen door shall arise. It is all very well to say that it is hard a servant cannot have her gossip as well as the mistress; but there is a time for all things, and the best part of the day for work is soon lost, and then arises discontent or worry because there is so much of the day's work to complete in the afternoon; forgetting that once the golden hours are lost, order and regularity are at an end.

The cause of some annoyance in the house, is the having too many servants for the work; then the master and mistress have a miserable life. Empty brains are always on the alert for mischief, which usually takes the form of gossiping about former places, relating scandal, and passing remarks—generally invidious comparisons—upon both places, old and new. A servant is happier herself, and indeed for that, the mistress is also, when both are fully employed, when both have to *contrive* for the leisure hour.

Repeated holidays are a fertile source of discomfort; just as a child who is at school can learn nothing if constantly taken from his studies, even so, servants can rarely, under two or three days, be brought to the routine of work after they have had a holiday. A friend once told me she dreaded new servants, who stipulated for a day out every three months, to buy clothing; for the next few days afterwards, the pert answer trembled on the tongue, and the flippant manner was so provocative of reproof, which if it were given in ever so slight a degree, it was, "Please, ma'am, to suit yourself this day month." It seems hard against the girls to record this, but it is the truth; and if a mistress wishes to retain her servant she will keep herself out of the way for three or four days, till the cross temper of the damsel has evaporated through her work.

But it just happens that the day the girl is absent the mistress has to turn servant for a time, and she necessarily comes across some "hidden hordes" of dirt and flue, some light-forsaken corners, which have escaped her notice in her daily visits to her kitchen; let her beware of bringing them under her servant's notice for some days, or there will be a tempest. The soft words of the girl's lover, or the thoughtless counsels of her friends, are still lingering in her ears; or the love of change, or the sense of freedom, which one day out, away from constraint, gives her, are all too new upon her, and she "will not stand it" when her attention is directed to the discoveries which have been going on in her absence.

These experiences are not written in the spirit of condemnation of servants; for if mistresses were suddenly metamorphosed into domestic helpers and servers, they would not be one whit the better themselves, and possibly might be worse. This should be thought of more often than it is: at the same time too much latitude must not be given to do as they like, neither should a fault be passed over if once it be seen—but there is wisdom and peace in a seeming blindness sometimes. I once observed to a lady that she was fortunate in retaining the services of a girl for six years.

"It is all management," she replied. "Hannah attends to my comforts, does not waste and performs her work well, at least, all that I am likely to see, and lightens many a trouble for me; but if I were to remark to her about the general untidiness of the kitchen, or once open her dresser drawers, she would leave me to-morrow; what I don't wish to see that I never will look at, and this is the secret of her long service with me, and of the good understanding between us." One would scarcely follow this rule in all cases, for as storms in nature sometimes clear the atmosphere from lowering clouds and stagnant vapors, so occasionally—not frequently—in the domestic regions they are of service, but with this difference, that as the lightning flash oftener purifies than injures, the flash of the tongue in angry speech always creates a sudden wound; the fatal words of *notice to quit* are quickly spoken, and as often quickly repented of.

"And angry pride stands by the gap,
Lest it should close again."

If a servant be really valuable and worth the retaining, it is best, at the risk of a little self-sacrifice of pride, to try to win her to stay by all gentle means short of directly asking her, till her brooding anger be overpast; but beware—as all future comfort is dear—of, after a quarrel, making presents, be they ever so trivial. They will be accepted without doubt very eagerly, and among a girl's companions shown as proof of her mistress' repentance; and through their ignorant advice a spirit of opposition and independence is engendered. Within a fortnight of the end of the month, if it be desired for her to remain on, it is best to call her to a conference, not casually to speak to her as she is doing her work; but with the gravity of an Indian war council, open the conversation, you sitting, she standing, by asking her if it be still her wish to leave, if so, you have an opportunity of replacing her, but if not, and she is willing not to offend again thus in the same way, there can be no objection to her remaining if she will do her duty to the best of her ability; a few words like these generally bring matters to a conclusion, because if the girl is averse to remaining, she would be of no service, and it must be satisfactory to a mistress to know that in this line of conduct in herself, there can be no after regret at not having used the means to induce the girl's stay, however much the former hasty words might be repented of.

As long as the world lasts there must be servers and helpers. A mistress cannot be too kind to her domestics; at the same time, the line of demarcation between the two classes cannot be too strong.

A servant should look upon her mistress as one having a superior knowledge of household matters, and one able to pay for the helper's services; to such, a domestic will generally render all respect. But, alas! too often it is the case, that a daughter about to be married knows not one particle of cookery or house-management, and frequently thinks her incompetence greatly to be boasted of; and when she marries a man with two or three hundred a year, turns over all the management of the table, and her domestic concerns generally, to an ignorant girl, who, soon tired of the blame constantly heaped upon her head, gives sudden notice to leave, at a time (for things always do go by contraries) when there is no money to pay her wages. Then the lady rummages her wardrobe to give the girl a part-equivalent for her money in dress, making up the remainder in cash as best she can.

This is no fancy sketch; it is frequently too true, and is half the secret of much of the tawdry finery with girls which are bedizened. From such mistresses they obtain characters with which they get other places though they have none of the valuable qualifications which every one hopes to find in a domestic.

There has been some uncertainty as to whether a mistress is bound to give a character to a servant or no.

The law, according to Lord Kenyon and Lord Tenderden, rules that if a character be given it must be a true one; but a master or mistress cannot be compelled to give any character at all. Yet if the slightest attempt at giving one be made, it must be strictly truthful; there must be no concealment of any grave error, as if the servant is dishonest, and a mistress knowing this, should in no way allude to it to the lady inquiring particulars of her, and if the servant be taken by the lady in consequence of this character, and she should afterwards rob her new employers, it has been held that the person who gave such false character is liable to an action, to compensate for the entire loss.

A mistress may know a girl to be dishonest, and yet would feel that she would rather do anything than cause an excitement in her house or neighborhood, by endeavoring to prove the fact, which is difficult to do when a servant can dispose of her pilfering each time she is sent to church or on an errand; in this case it is safest to decline giving a character at all.

There is some comfort in knowing exactly what one should do under peculiar circumstances. But when a mistress, to gratify pique or feelings of revenge, objects to give a character to a generally deserving girl, then the act is unwomanly and unchristian, and will be sure to bring its own punishment sooner or later. The same nature that would stoop to commit this offense would scarcely hesitate at crime, if the opportunity or the temptation came in the way.

[*To be continued in our next issue.*]

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F CLOTHIER. 214

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
846m VANKIRK & CO

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 38§

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate or Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand 222§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
36§ No 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails 124

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 52

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!!
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 29 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
CAN SAVE
TEN PER CENT.
By purchasing of me
W. PINE BOARDS, RUN OF THE LOG.
W. PINE ROOFING AND SCAFFOLDING BOARDS.
FIRST AND SECOND COMMON BOARDS.
THIRD COMMON BOARDS.
W. PINE AND SAP PINE FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
W. PINE AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
JANNEY,
NOBLE STREET WHARF,
8 1 1m No. 500 North DELAWARE Avenue.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

COAL.

ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street,
Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 76§

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL.
A SPECIALTY.
R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET,
Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated
RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.
825 smw6m]

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
826 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
824§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIFUL series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the
23] NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

LILLIE'S
CHILLED IRON SAFES
"By Their Works Shall Ye Know Them."

CERTIFICATES.

CHICAGO, April 12, 1866
Messrs. Murray & Winne:—
Gentlemen:—On Thursday night, the 29th day of March, a gang of burglars visited our manufactory, which is situated in an unfrequented place, near the lake, and made a desperate attempt to open the Lillie's Safe you recently sold us, which, however, resisted all their efforts The safe bore marks of heavy sledging, but without any effect upon the chilled iron door. The dial of the lock was entirely destroyed, and will require to be replaced by a new one. Their most determined efforts seemed to be in the use of carefully prepared thin steel wedges, twenty of which were driven around the edge of the door, but did not disturb the fastenings of the safe in the least. Although we bought this as one of your common Mercantile Safes, we regard this severe test sufficient to prove it equal to any Burglar proof that can be made, and worthy to be confided in under any circumstances.
Yours respectfully, etc.,
DEGOLYER & BRO.

AN ATTACK ON THE SAFE OF THE TREASURER OF WILL COUNTY, ILL.
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
JOLIET, April 2, 1866. }
Messrs Murray & Winne, Agents for Lillie's Safes:—
Gentlemen:—My office was entered on Monday night by some daring burglars, who forcibly opened the outer office door. I have in use a large Lillie's Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, which the audacious villains made a desperate attempt to open, using all the formidable tools of old hands at the business. A heavy sledge, and some bars taken from a blacksmith's shop in the neighborhood had been used with much vigor. A number of their steel wedges were driven around and between the doors, without effect. Efforts to drill the safe were entirely futile. In several places the point of the drill had made marks, only to show that the chilled iron was perfectly impenetrable. I send you the one door for repairs. Yours, etc.,
FRED. SEHRING,
Treasurer of Will county, Ill.

ANOTHER FRUITLESS ATTEMPT TO ROB ONE OF LILLIE'S BANK SAFES.
NATIONAL BANK, }
SCHUYLERVILLE, N. Y., March 30, 1866. }
Messrs. Lillie & Son:—
A desperate attempt was made to rob this Bank on the night of the 15th instant, as you have heard. The particulars are as follows:—The burglars entered the bank by prying open a window; they then tried the vault doors made by you by breaking off the knob and exploding what powder they could get in, but doing no damage to the door. They finally succeeded in getting into the vault by digging through a heavy wall. Here they found a foeman worthy of their *steal*—one of your Burglar proof Safes—as it proved to be. They broke off the knob of the door, and tried in vain to drive in the spindle; they then broke off the handle and dial of the lock, and tried to cut out and to drive in the centre piece, but failed also in this. They then tried with heavy sledges to break in the doors, which successfully resisted all their efforts. They evidently worked faithfully all night, as they were seen to leave the village about five o'clock in the morning.
We have received the safe you sent us, and are confident, when locked, the contents are beyond the reach of thieves. Yours truly,
G. F. WATSON, Cashier.

TRIAL OF A SAFE IN THE OFFICE OF C. B. AND Q. R. R.
CHICAGO, September 13, 1865.
Murray & Winne, General Agents Lillie's Safes:—
Gentlemen:—The station agent at Downer's Grove reports one of your No. 8 Safes severely tested by burglars. They worked all night at it with drills, wedges, and chisels, but the contents were undisturbed, and the safe apparently but little damaged. Please send us one of the same size to replace it, also another of same size for use at Mendota. Our safe there (of another make) was broken into and plundered.
Yours respectfully, O. P. PRICE,
Purchasing Agent C. B. and Q. R. R.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10, 1866.
Russell & Erwin, Manufacturers' Agents for Lillie's Safes:—
Gentlemen:—The safe referred to in our letter of February 9, as having preserved its contents perfectly from fire, was again subjected to a very severe test by the fire of last Sunday night—one of the most severe fires that has occurred in San Francisco. It was taken from the ruins on Monday, and on opening, all the books and papers were found in perfect condition, not the least sign of fire being visible inside the safe: this being the third time the safe has preserved its contents within the past five months.
J. B. HOLMES & CO.,
Grain and Produce Dealers.

A SAFE TWICE TESTED BY FIRE.
WEST TROY, October 5, 1865.
This is to certify that at the fire which took place here September 5, 1865, the Lillie's Patent Safe which I had in my office, and which lay in a mass of burning coal, melting the brass entirely off, preserved my books, papers, and money in perfect order, and leaving the safe in condition—except repainting—fit for immediate use.
This safe passed through the great fire in Troy in May, 1862, and then preserved its contents entire.
GEORGE F. MARK.
Superintendent W. Troy Ferry Company.

THE PORTLAND FIRE
An Unparalleled Test
OF
LILLIE'S SAFE!

IN THE FIRE FIFTEEN DAYS!

The Second Time the Same Safe Passes the Fiery Ordeal—A Test no Sheet-Iron Safe Can Endure.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE FOX.
PORTLAND July 20, 1866.
Messrs Murray & Winne, Agents Lillie's Safes.
Gentlemen:—We had a No. 7 LILLIE'S PATENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFE in our office, on Exchange street at the time of the great fire of July 4, 1866. The safe was in the second story of the building, and fell to the cellar, where it lay entirely unprotected for 15 days. When digging it out, yesterday afternoon, we found the bricks surrounding it too hot to hold in the hand. On opening it this morning we found all the books and papers in a good state of preservation. This safe probably had as severe a test as any in the fire, as Safes of other makers in adjoining buildings had their CONTENTS BURNED TO CINDERS.
This is the SECOND TIME THIS SAFE HAS BEEN TESTED BY FIRE, as it was in the store of F. R. Harris when it was burned in February, 1861, at which time it also preserved its contents.
Our confidence in the fire-proof qualities of LILLIE'S SAFES is increased by unparalleled tests, and we have no doubt of their SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS.
Yours truly,
EDWARD & FRED FOX.

No safe of Lillie's make was destroyed in this fire, or failed to preserve the contents, which fully endorses the high reputation of these Safes as being the most reliable fire-proof protection made.

The following important facts are most thoroughly demonstrated in the above certificates:—

First. That Lillie's safe stands the *second* fire as well as the first, and both Safe and contents still fit for use, while other Safes are *worthless* after the first fire, and, if the fire is severe, books and papers have to be copied, if preserved at all, and very frequently lost.

Second. That Lillie's Safes are honestly drill-proof perfectly *wedge-proof*, *powder-proof*, and, in every sense of the word, *burglar-proof*, and, as a further evidence, I assert that there never has been, to this time, one of Lillie's Bank Safes robbed (that is, Safes two inches thick).

A word to the public and to my old friends and patrons:—My motto is, "A nimble sixpence rather than a slow shilling." I have taken a roomy, convenient cheap store, for five years, on Arch street, instead of a dear one on Chesnut. My cartage is done with one horse instead of three horses. Economy and small profits is my motto. The Safe Works are now removed from Troy and in successful operation near Philadelphia, in this State, and I trust hereafter to be able to furnish my patrons, cheaply and promptly with the best Safes, Vaults, Locks, etc., in the United States or any other country.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 639 ARCH STREET.

P. S.—I notice much has been said latterly about dry filling, alum, etc. I have only to say that usually, and generally, LILLIE'S SAFE is free from dampness, and does not mould books or papers; and will not, if perfectly manufactured, and hereafter all LILLIE'S SAFES will be warranted not to mould.
6 29 swl9t M. C. SADLER, Agent.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Having increased their facilities for
FINE WATCH REPAIRING,
Invite the attention of the public.
All work warranted for one year. [5 38

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
To Sojourners in our City.
We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
816§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE
No. 704 ARCH STREET.
The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros. Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.
5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
RETAIL HOUSE,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
WHOLESALE HOUSE,
No. 630 MARKET STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:
SADDLES, 200 styles, 2000 qualities.
HARNESS from $15 to $500 per set.
Mountings, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Robes, Government Harness, Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Padded Hames, Wood Stirrups, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Valises, Lunch Baskets, Chamois, Blacking, Boots, etc.
We call the attention of merchants visiting this market, also the city retail trade, to our large, cheap and varied stock.
3 9 6mrp LACEY, MEEKER & CO.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

WHAT IS THE BEST CURE FOR
CORNS, BUNIONS, ETC.?
THEOBALD'S BOOTS,
No. 703 CALLOWHILL STREET.
He makes the Lasts to suit the Feet, and Boots, Shoes, etc. etc., to fit the feet. TRY HIM. [8 16 1m

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH street below Fourth. 10 6m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

REORGANIZATION OF THE HIGH SCHOOL FACULTY BY THE BOARD OF CONTROL.—A special meeting of the Controllers of Public Schools for the First School District of Pennsylvania was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the rooms of the Board, at Sixth and Adelphi streets. The object of the meeting was to elect Principal and Professors for the Boys' Central High School, which business the Board at once proceeded to transact.

The discussion on the respective merits of Professors Riche and McBride, nominees for the Principalship, was quite exciting, the chief participants being Dr. G. W. Nebinger and Messrs. Freeborn, McManus, and others.

Dr. Nebinger said that the time had arrived to increase the salary, and not to put in incompetent men. He read at length an article from *Saturday Night*, showing Mr. Rhoads' entire want of qualifications for the place. He charged him with entire literary incompetency, and said he was recommended, among other reasons, because he was on the same political committee of superintendence as Mr. Freeborn, who was, as always, striving in everything to ruin the High School. Every High School graduate knew what Freeborn was.

Mr. Freeborn denied that Mr. Rhoads was on the committee. Dr. Nebinger read from the official rules of the Republican City Executive Committee to show that his statement was true, unless the party had wrongly printed their rules.

Mr. Duffy, of the Sixth Ward, asked to read a composition which had been handed in to Prof. Rhoads on nine different occasions, and which Mr. Rhoads had never detected. Mr. Freeborn objected to any evidence of this kind against Mr. Rhoads, and President Shippen promptly choked off debate. An appeal was taken from the decision of the chair, and the decision was not sustained.

Mr. Levick, of the Twelfth Ward, said that he had been a member of the Committee of Investigation, and believed Mr. Rhoads to be entirely incompetent, although he was a member of his own party.

Messrs. Nebinger and Duffy endeavored to further discuss the qualifications of Mr. Rhoads, but were refused by President Shippen, who was on the opposite side of the question.

Mr. Freeborn said that the *Saturday Night* was a Johnson paper, and that the editor, who wrote the article showing up the High School, was in the Chamber, controlling the movements of the Democratic side of the House.

Dr. Nebinger said that the editor who wrote the article was a radical of the Kelley school, and that the Freeborn clique had resolved to dismiss two members of the old Faculty, but had modified their report, owing to the influence of *Saturday Night*.

The vote on the various candidates resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen for the positions named.—

Principal—George Inman Riche, A. M.

Professor of Belles Lettres—James Rhoads, A. M.

Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy—James McClune, A. M.

Professor of Mathematics—Zephaniah Hopper, A. M.

Professor of Writing and Book-keeping—James A. Kirkpatrick, A. M.

Professor of Moral, Mental, and Political Science—Edward W. Vodges, A. M.

Professor of German Language—Louis Angele, A. M.

Professor of French Language—Francis A. Bregy, A. M.

Professor of Practical Mathematics—Joseph Wilson, A. M.

Professor of Anatomy and Physiology—Henry Hartshorne, M. D.

Professor of Belles Letters and History—Daniel W. Howard, A. M.

Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry—George Norris, A. M.

Professor of Latin Language—George Stewart, A. M.

The election of a Professor for the Chair of Drawing was postponed for the present.

The Secretary was ordered to notify the Professors of their election, and to direct the school to be opened on Monday next, September 3.

A committee of nine was appointed to prepare estimates of the expenses of the public schools, for the year commencing on the 1st of January next.

Dr. Nebinger closed the proceedings with a forcible address, showing up the "ring," and their way of making nominations. He cited testimony of prominent gentlemen against the efforts of Messrs. Freeborn, Shippen, and Eakin to injure the School.

The Board then adjourned.

REASSEMBLING OF THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—Last evening a large meeting was held at the Hall, Seventh and Chesnut streets, for the purpose of reorganizing the club of Republican Invincibles for the coming political campaign. George I. Riche, the former President of the Club, presided. In calling the meeting to order, he expressed his pleasure to see so many of the old members present and filled with enthusiasm, and ready to enter with spirit into the coming campaign. It reminded him of the first meeting of the Club, when they had a President against them. They were again called upon to contend against a President. But the Invincibles had shown that they were not an organization aiming for the spoils of office. (Cheers.)

A committee of five was appointed to report officers for a permanent organization.

During the absence of the committee, Mr. Fox introduced a series of resolutions setting forth the principles of the organization, and announcing the determination of the Club to maintain the struggle for the right. Andrew Johnson is characterized as faithless to the party that placed him in power, while the Club pledges itself to use every exertion to secure the reelection of all the representatives in Congress from this city. General John W. Geary is endorsed as eminently fitted for the position of Governor of the State.

The resolutions were adopted.

The Committee on Organization reported Colonel William McMichael for President, Samuel S. White and Dr. James Truman for Vice-Presidents, George Truman as Marshal, J. W. White, Treasurer, and Secretary, William L. Fox.

The report was accepted, and Col. McMichael, in taking the chair, reviewed the questions at issue before the people in the coming campaign. "We have to meet the declarations of Andrew Johnson, and be prepared to stand by the representatives of the people in Congress. A great work is before the people, but the enthusiasm to-night proves that the future is safe."

Colonel McMichael's speech was received with great applause.

Dr. Truman introduced a resolution of thanks to George I. Riche, for the manner in which he had presided as President of the Club, and expressing regret that other duties call him from a further continuance in office. The resolution was adopted, and Mr. Riche returned thanks.

ACCIDENTS.—As the Hope Hose steamer was rounding the corner of Pine and Third streets yesterday afternoon, it overturned, and the driver, Charles Griffith, was seriously injured.

John Calvin, while working yesterday at Sellers' iron foundry, Sixteenth and Hamilton streets, was seriously injured by a large casting falling on him. He was taken to his residence, at Twenty-first and Wood streets.

Edward Little, employed at the Spring Garden Gas-Works, had a foot badly crushed yesterday while assisting to draw out an old retort.

MAGNIFICENT BUILDING FOR THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Horticultural Society has secured possession of the lot adjoining the Academy of Music, and ground has been broken for the new hall. The building will be one of the largest in the city. It will be 75 feet by 200, as now proposed, although the building committee is negotiating for an additional strip of ground, in order to increase the width of the structure. The front will be of pressed brick, ornamented with brown stone, in a style similar to the Academy of Music.

CANDIDATES FOR ASSISTANT ENGINEERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A stated meeting of the Board was held last evening, at the house of the Phoenix Hose Company, in Zane street, above Seventh. Mr. Stone, of the Delaware Engine, presided.

The following general nominations of candidates for Assistant Engineer were made:—

First Division—Terence McCusker, of the Moyamensing Hose; William Butler, Southwark Engine; Joseph H. Logue, Franklin Engine; and P. Maher, of the Moyamensing Hose.

Second Division—Thomas Brooks, Northern Liberty Engine; George Hensler, Mechanic Engine; John Webb, Assistance Engine; E. F. Drunell, Diligent Hose; Joseph Robinson, Vigilant Engine.

Third Division—E. V. O'Neill, Rescue Hook and Ladder; G. H. Vanosten, Liberty Engine of Holmesburg; Daniel Williams, of Franklin Engine of Frankford.

Fourth Division—Edward Wright, Washington Fire Company, Germantown; H. F. Wartman, Fellowship Fire Company, Germantown.

Fifth Division—J. L. Wilson, West Philadelphia Hose; J. H. Young, West Philadelphia Fire Company.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.—Mr. A. Lightcap had a further hearing yesterday before Alderman Beitler, on the charge of setting fire to his store, at the corner of Fourth and George streets, on Thursday morning, the 23d instant. Several witnesses were examined, all of whom testified that all the doors and windows were fastened when the fire was discovered. A hole was found in one of the shutters in which matches had been thrust. One of the witnesses thought the hole was made by some one inside the store. The accused was held in $2000 bail to answer.

A SAVAGE METHOD OF GETTING RID OF A WITNESS.—The man Hasland, of New York, who was the accomplice of the gang of burglars arrested in this city about ten days ago, was assailed on Saturday night last in Mercer street, New York, where he lives, by another burglar named Shannon, and was stabbed so seriously that his life was despaired of. No additional news has been heard from him, but at last accounts steps were being taken to secure his deposition, to be used on the trial of the burglars if Hasland should die.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN CONVENTION to nominate candidates for Congress will meet tomorrow morning, as follows:—The Convention for the First District at the County Court House, Sixth and Chesnut streets; Second District, Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chesnut streets; Third District, American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets; Fourth District, Spring Garden Hall, Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets.

FOUND DEAD.—William Irwin, thirty-five years old, was found dead yesterday at the cooper shop of Mr. Field, Coombs' alley. An inquest was held on the body. Verdict, death from intemperance and exposure.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Sothern, the actor, is again unwell, having been attacked with fainting fits and complete prostration. He is ordered to give up work at once.

—Doche, the Parisian actress, was announced to appear in the new play of *Le Gendre de la Marquise*.

—The jewels given to Princess Helena, if cashed, would support a large family in luxury for life.

—Mrs. R. H. Stoddard is engaged on a novel of New England life, to be called "Temple House."

—There is a society of revolutionists in Russia called the "Hell" society.

—Elephant-trampling as a means of capital punishment has been abolished in Hindostan.

—The English *Fine Arts Quarterly Review* has been revived.

—Twenty tons of water are used in a marine piece at a London theatre.

—John S. C. Abbott is writing "Lives of the American Presidents."

—Count Tegethoff, the victor in the naval battle of Lissa, has been made a Vice-Admiral.

—One steamer, with a cargo of 37,000 watermelons, left Norfolk recently.

—There are two theatres open in Vienna. The audiences average half a dozen nightly.

—An English school-teacher died in the streets of London, last month, of starvation.

—Basil Duke is writing a history of the life of John H. Morgan.

—The physicians in London have established a club.

—The stamps on General Cass' will cost five hundred dollars.

—There was a frost night before last in Vermont.

—There are five hundred insane people in asylums in New Hampshire.

—There are forty thousand Jews in the German armies.

—Subscriptions are being raised in St. Louis for the benefit of Southern destitutes.

—Why is a smile invariably behind the time? Because it's a little laughter.

—The Fenians, it is said, are organizing in Indiana, under the form of a benevolent society.

—Grisi and Patti were recently honored by a public banquet in Paris.

—They have a blowing cave in Georgia—roars at its mouth as the currents of air escape.

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

KLINE'S
WILLOUGHBY'S,
MASON'S,
LYMAN'S,
PATENT
AIR-TIGHT
SELF-SEALING
FRUIT JARS.

All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the

LOWEST
Market Price.
A. J. WEIDENER,
1 1m No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

H. S. FISHER'S PATENT
SELF-SEALING PRESERVING CAN.

This celebrated Can has been used by thousands for the last five years, and all who have tried it speak in the highest terms of its superior merits. We venture to assert that it is more reliable, more convenient, and possesses more practical merit than any other Can in use. It is sealed and unsealed with the greatest ease, a merit of which it particularly boasts. All Cans warranted that are put up according to directions. For sale by the manufacturer, at his old Stand. J. S. McMURTRIE No. 869 SPRING GARDEN Street, Philadelphia. 8 20 1mo

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 3 10

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No 1139 GIRARD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, September 1, 1866, for the immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, HANOVER Street wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., of the following Quartermasters' Stores, viz.:—

8 doz. Door Neck Bolts.
200 Wall Brushes.
200 pounds Tin, Block.
100 R. & L. Closet Locks,
5 boxes Glass, 10x12.
75 pounds Glue.
80 pounds Black Wax.
8000 pounds White Lead, in oil.
10 pounds Umber, raw, in oil.
1 bbl. Coach Varnish.
1 gross Striping (assorted) Pencils.
50 Shutter Bolts.
10 gross Tufting Buttons.
2 dozen Putty Knives
2 dozen Drawer Tumbler Locks.
5 boxes Glass, 12x16.
100 C. H. Lettering Pencils.
500 pounds Putty.
200 gallons Turpentine.
1 bbl. Spanish Whiting
2 bbls. Copal Varnish.
10 lbs. Gum Tragacanth.

All of the above-described articles to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on behalf of the United States Government.

Samples of the above-named stores to be delivered at the United States Storehouse, twenty-four hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Bidders will state price in writing and figures, and the amount or quantity of each article bid for.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by a United States Judge, Attorney, or Collector of the Port, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right to reject any bid deemed too high or unreasonable is reserved, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Proposals to be made out in duplicate on the regular printed forms, which may be had on application at this office.

The envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores," and addressed to the undersigned.

Bids will be opened on SATURDAY, September 1, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
8 22 9t Bvt. Major and Assistant Quartermaster

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL—
OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 22, 1866

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until noon SATURDAY, September 1, 1866, for delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in merchantable packages—

200 Pairs Sewed Bootees, Size No 15,
200 Pairs Sewed Bootees, Size No. 16,
Army Standard.

Samples can be seen at this Office.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price (which must be given in writing as well as in figures), and also the quantity and time of delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons (whose signatures and places of residence must be appended to the guarantee), and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not conform to the requirements therein stated.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Bootees," and bidders are requested to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Major U. S. Army,
8 22 9t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12mth No. 510 RACE Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia: and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

M. NATHANS & SONS
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve Fish-Pond etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors, and police.

5th The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted 8 29 3m

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31§

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED!
During the erection of the new Bank building
TO 1 17 4p
No. 805 CHESNUT STREET

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s — SEVEN-THIRTIES!
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
17 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Antony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
8 11 smw29t Surgeon-General, U S. A.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
7 23 3m§ CORNER OF RACE.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office
William F. Corbit, Associated Press
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 223 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1668 Walter street.
R. G. Marcn, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
S. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street
T. M. Carthy, No. 1 9 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
E. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry street
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system.

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No 819 BROADWAY New York

And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street 6 11§

NEEDLES',
COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus.
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

TELEGRAPH MATERIALS AT AUCTION.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, at Warehouse on G street, near Twentieth street, Washington, on THURSDAY, August 30, at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Materials, &c:—

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.
24 Beardsley's Instruments.
12 Augers.
10 Crowbars.
4 Cutting Plyers.
2 Dial Handles.
10 Hammers.
7 Oilers.
3 Pruning Knives.
5 Large Reel Stands.
18 Small Reel Stands.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 8½ in.
6 Large Gear.
6 Small Gear.
8 Rings.
72 Notices and Straps.
288 Tumblers for Battery
240 Porous Cups.
162 (13½ oz. A. o. d.) Platina Strips.
17½ oz. A. o. d. Platina strips.
230 pounds Mercury.
1065 pounds Nitric Acid.
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.
1400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.
2800 Insulators, Bracket.
50 Empty Carboys.
95,000 pounds Wire Iron.
66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
106 Reels for Wire.
43 Reel Stands, small.
10 Reel Stands, centre.
1 Platform Scale.
199 Insulators, block.
1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
23 Tool Boxes.
44 Full Reels.
78 Empty Reels.
67 Reel Stands.
16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Reel Handles.
3 spools Copper Wire, No 23.
5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30.
7 pounds Gutta Percha (in sheets)
117 Iron Spikes.
31 Insulated Bending Screws.
29 Rubber Rings.
60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
303 Zincs for Grove Battery.
6 Empty Mercury Flasks (iron), with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, etc.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 7 19t Depot of Washington, D. C.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.
SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS
OF
FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM HOUSE,
RICHMOND, Va., August 5, 1866.

In compliance with instructions from H. A. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at WINSTON'S BUILDING, corner of FOURTEENTH and CARY Streets, in the city of RICHMOND, Virginia, the following described

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY,
Viz:—
TWO HUNDRED (OR MORE) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO.
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.

Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

JOHN S. LOOMIS,
8 15 3w Assistant Special Agent.

MEDICAL.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE

PROTOXIDE OF IRON

A new discovery in medicine which

STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE,

By supplying the Blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT—IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS HUMORS, LOSS OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases originating in a

BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,

Or accompanied by Debility or a low state of the system.

Being free from Alcohol in any form its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

From the Venerable Archdeacon SCOTT, D. D.

"DUNHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1865.

* * * I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than years' standing."

* * * "I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." * * *

A CASE OF 27 YEARS' STANDING CURED.

From INSLEY JEWETT, No. 15 Avon Place, Boston

"I have suffered, and sometimes severely, for 27 years, from dyspepsia. I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrup, and found immediate benefit from it. In the course of three or four weeks I was entirely relieved from my sufferings, and have enjoyed uninterrupted health ever since."

One of the most distinguished Jurists in New England writes to a Friend as follows:—

"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me; is used into my system new vigor and energy: I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

An eminent Divine of Boston says:—

"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits elasticity of muscle."

Thousands have been changed, by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

A pamphlet of 32 pages containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, PROPRIETOR,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SCROFULA.

All Medical Men agree that IODINE is THE BEST REMEDY for Scrofula and all kindred diseases ever discovered The difficulty has been to obtain a PURE SOLUTION of it.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER

Is a Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT!

Containing A FULL GRAIN to each ounce of water.

A MOST POWERFUL VITALIZING AGENT AND RESTORATIVE.

It HAS cured and WILL cure SCROFULA in all its manifold forms,

ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM,

And it has been used with astonishing success in cases of RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HEART, LIVER, and KIDNEY DISEASES, etc.

Circulars will be sent FREE to any one sending their address.

Price $1·00 a bottle, or 6 for $5 00.

Prepared by Dr. H. ANDERS, Physician and Chemist,

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF
WILD CHERRY

HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY
HALF A CENTURY,
WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS, IN CURING
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF
THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.
CONSUMPTION,

Which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the Physicians to a greater extent than any other malady, often

YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY

When all others prove ineffectual.

AS A MEDICINE,

RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, IN ITS OPERATION

IT IS UNSURPASSED!

While as a preparation, free from noxious ingredients, poisons, or minerals: uniting skill, science, and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom; for this class of disease, it is

INCOMPARABLE!

And is entitled, merits, and receives the general confidence of the public.

SEYMOUR THATCHER, M. D.,

Of Herman, N. Y., writes as follows:—

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a Cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation, THUS REMOVING THE CAUSE, INSTEAD OF DRYING UP THE COUGH, AND LEAVING THE CAUSE BEHIND. I consider the Balsam as good as any, if not the best Cough medicine with which I am acquainted."

From Hon Judge SPRAKER, of Canajoharie, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—This is to certify that myself and family have used Dr WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for several years, and that I take great pleasure in recommending it in preference to anything of the kind for the purposes for which it is intended. In cases of *Asthma, Phthisis*, or Affections of the *Throat*, I have never met with anything equal to it.

Very respectfully, DAVID SPRAKER.

The Rev. JACOB SECHLER, of Hanover, Pa.,

Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted:—

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists 6 16st3t

GRACE'S
CELEBRATED SALVE

CURES CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES WOUNDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES BOILS, ULCERS, CANCERS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES CHAPPED HANDS, CHILBLAINS
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
HEALS OLD SORES, FLESH WOUNDS, ETC.

It is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry-looking swellings and inflammations, as if by magic—thus affording relief, and a complete cure

Only 25 cents a box! (Sent by mail for 35 cents.)

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 DEY Street, New York
S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston
And by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country Stores

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

Stephen A. Douglas.

IT is wonderful how soon in this country we forget our great men. Five years ago no man in the nation commanded a wider influence or stood out more prominently as a representative man than STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. Suddenly cut down in the midst of his career, he has already passed as completely out of the public mind as though he belonged to another age and generation. Amidst the stupendous events which have occurred since his death—the momentous changes, the vast progress in ideas—both his name and his career have faded into comparative obscurity.

The proposed laying of the corner-stone of a monument to be erected to Mr. DOUGLAS memory in Chicago has been made the occasion of a somewhat prolonged tour by the President, and will probably recall for the moment men's minds to the illustrious individual in whose behalf these proceedings are ostensibly made.

It is the fashion of the times to deal in extravagant laudation of the distinguished dead. The maxim, "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*," is almost literally followed out. Men who were fiercely denounced all their lives are as indiscriminately praised after they are dead, the denunciation and the praise often coming from the same parties. This is signally illustrated in the case of Mr. DOUGLAS. No man was more fiercely denounced while living—none has been more highly commended since death.

This style of dealing with public men is demoralizing in many ways. It tends to break down that distinction between good men and bad men, between good actions and bad actions, which it is the highest interest of virtue to have maintained. Moreover, it tends to remove from the minds of public men that sense of responsibility to the judgment of the future, which in most cases is a restraining and elevating influence. The man who feels that he is amenable not only to the opinions of his fellows, but also to the calmer and more discriminating voice of those who shall come after him, has in that very fact an impulse towards the right and a restraint from the wrong. But how can this influence be maintained, if after death no discrimination as to the acts and characters of public men is to be made, and all are to be alike the subjects of commendation?

The closing acts in the drama of Mr. DOUGLAS' eventful life were so grand, so unselfish, so full of all the best elements of heroism and patriotism, that it would be an ungrateful task now to review his earlier and less worthy political career. The pen of the impartial historian, however, will not fail to point out his instrumentality—ay, his leadership—in the overthrow of the Missouri Compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, as one of the chief proximate causes of that fearful agitation which finally culminated in our recent terrible war. Nor can the true lover of liberty ever forget that utter indifference to the moral character of slavery which formed the key-note of his actions through life. These, however, are the more discriminating views which history will take of the man, when the events of our times shall have fallen into their proper order and rank. For the present, we may be allowed to dwell upon that magnificent burst of patriotic feeling and action with which the illustrious Illinoisian illumined the close of his public career, throwing into comparative shade and forgetfulness all that he done and said before.

Hungary and Francis Joseph.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the telegram from Prague announcing that peace is regarded as a certainty (which has, however, since been consummated), another telegram from Pesth, the capital of Hungary, brings us the information that, after the conclusion of that peace, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria intends to appoint a Hungarian responsible ministry, and that the Hungarian Diet is to be formally reopened in Pesth some time during the month of September. If this intention is carried out, Hungary will be restored to her full rights under a constitution of a thousand years' standing. There is a peculiar significance in this double announcement. To the thoughtful it reveals at once the secret of Austria's vulnerability, and points unmistakably to an easy solution of the problem how a first-rate power like her could collapse within such a short period of time.

The series of defeats on the battle-field suffered by Austria, were owing as much to the disintegrating elements at work within her own limits as to the superior military ability of her enemy.

At the outbreak of the war she presented the anomaly of a nation without a nationality. Her provinces differed widely in race, language, historical tradition, and political aspirations. The Germanic, Italian, Hungarian, and Sclavonic tendencies were represented by these provinces respectively, and at times several nationalities were struggling in one and the same province. Since the formation of that Empire, "*Divide et impera*" had been the ruling maxim of the Hapsburg dynasty—to sedulously foment dissensions amongst those different nationalities the chief study of her statesmen. They were used as a check upon each other, and in cases of internal danger, artfully turned towards the oppression of the less submissive portions of that country. A policy of doubtful honesty in itself, it became the source of irremediable weakness whenever Austria was called upon to cope openly with an enemy strong in the enthusiasm produced by a common tongue, a common history, however brief, and unity of interests. In the course of her disastrous policy, she succeeded in estranging every one of the provinces from the dynasty at her head. Venetia longed for the embrace of a sister people beyond the Quadrilateral; Galicia sighed for a united Poland; Panslavistic tendencies gained ground more and more amongst the Sclavonic races; Hungary stood firmly and unflinchingly upon the time-honored Constitution which secured to her people nationality and independence. Opposed to each other, these provinces had at the same time their distinct grievances to lay at the door of the ill-fated dynasty. BISMARK was not slow to perceive this state of affairs. He sounded the tocsin of war, and success rewarded his efforts. But the successful termination of the thirty days' drama was owing quite as much to minor dramas that were being acted quietly and without ostentation within the heart of Austria itself. It is in this sense that we call attention to-day to the radical reform, or rather, restoration in Hungary which gives that people all they contended for during the revolution of 1848-9. FERDINAND abdicated in favor of FRANCIS JOSEPH, to evade the oath given in support of their Constitution. After a lapse of eighteen years, FRANCIS JOSEPH, in the day of his humiliation, by an act of tardy justice, confesses himself a usurper, and his rule in Hungary an illegal one. The peace of Prague is a cup of bitterness, prepared for him by the hands of his right royal brothers; but the Diet of Pesth is a cup of humiliation which the wickedness of the House of Hapsburg has filled for itself by centuries of systematic misrule.

The National Credit.

WE have no fears that the Government or people of the United States will ever be tempted to repudiate their financial obligations. The high premium which our bonds command in the market is a sufficient security against such a contingency, setting aside the question of our national resources as compared with our liabilities. The world has realized the fact that there is no better or more desirable class of securities in which the poor and the rich alike can invest their means; let it likewise be understood that the nation will never break faith with those who have reposed in its sincerity such unlimited confidence.

Notwithstanding these commonplace truths, which are upon the lips of every one, there is and has been a persistent effort on the part of a certain class of men to lose no possible opportunity for decrying our national credit, and thereby involving us even more inextricably in the quagmire of financial distress. For example, the steamer *Java*, which sailed from New York a few days since, carried to Europe copies of a circular over the signature of a well-known firm of brokers, in which we find the following remarkable passage:—

> "These proceedings of Congress and the subsequent action of the Treasury can only be interpreted as contemplating the payment in a greatly depreciated currency of the 5-20 bonds of 1862, falling due next May, *which by existing laws are not payable in gold, nor even in legal-tender greenbacks, but only in notes of the national banks.*"

This statement bears on its face the evidence of its utter and absolute falsity. At the time the bonds in question were issued the National Banking system was not in existence. These bonds, as is the case with nearly all of our other securities, are, by express legislation, made payable in gold.

The only question now is, Shall the Secretary of the Treasury purchase coin at a high premium, to redeem the bonds as they fall due on the first option; or shall he wait until we have reached specie payments, as he is permitted to do, and then pay off our obligations without a ruinous loss to the Government? The New York *Tribune* of this morning has the following sensible comments on this subject:—

> "For any American banker to say to European bankers that it is intended to redeem the issue of 1862 in May next, with currency, is to assert an untrue and mischievous statement, which will seriously injure our national credit if uncontradicted. We now see that if Congress had passed the proper legislation, and not restricted the Treasury to the amount of reduction of currency, we should have been back to specie payments on the 1st of April next, and after May we should at any time have had the right to pay the $514,000,000 Five-twenties of 1862 in coin, and have sold the funded loan to furnish the coin to do it with.
>
> "Our duty is to wait, and not exercise the option of paying the issue of 1862, until we can do it without being compelled to pay a large premium for gold, until, in short, we reach specie payments. Above all things, our bankers should not go abroad with slanders upon the national credit, and especially with hints of national repudiation. The American securities now bid fair to rule foreign markets. Every dispatch tells us of the largely-increasing demand for foreign securities. The Five-twenty is the favorite investment in Hamburg, and Paris, and London. We should be proud of this recognition, and thank the men who have kept our credit so steady and unassailable."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Tuesday, August 28, 1866. }

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices were well maintained. Government bonds continue in good demand at the late advance. New 5-20s sold at 109½; old do. at 113¾; 6s of 1881 at 113; 10-40s at 103¼, an advance of ¼; and 7·30s at 106½@106¾, a slight decline. City loans were also in demand. The new issue sold at 99½@99¾, an advance of ⅛.

Railroad shares were inactive. Minehill sold at 59, a decline of ¼; Philadelphia and Erie at 33½, no change; Norristown at 60, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 65, no change; 130 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 58¾ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 57¾ for Reading; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 35½ for Catawissa preferred; and 46½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Girard College sold at 27; 46 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 60 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 18¾ for Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment, at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 145 was bid for Philadelphia; 130½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 96 for Northern Liberties; 32 for Mechanics'; 54½ for Penn Township; 57½ for Girard; 31½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 66½ for City; 41 for Consolidation; 54 for Commonwealth; 66 for Corn Exchange; and 65 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 29½; 37½ was bid for preferred do.; 60 for Lehigh Navigation; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; 56 for Delaware Division; and 66 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 148½; 11 A. M., 149½; 12 M., 149; 1 P. M., 148¾.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

> "Money on call is abundant at 4@5 per cent., but the borrower is in many cases expected to take National bank notes, which are plenty on the street, and cannot be had readily under ¼ per cent. discount. In paper little doing. Many buyers are disposed for the moment to keep funds idle, and wait the effect of moving the crops, expecting better rates. The payments from the Treasury are large to-day, and there is a general desire not to take the National currency by banks in the Clearing House, where it is for settlements unavailable.
>
> "The payment of the temporary loan, except Clearing House certificates, which are redeemable in legal-tender, places the Treasury in a stronger position than it has held for a long time, but it may not leave permanently the money market to the public. Having nothing of temporary debt to pay for some time, there is every reason to expect that the Treasury will, from its excess of receipts over expenses, accumulate currency in its vaults, and in that way have a conservative effect upon speculators. Gold and currency promise to accumulate to an extent to be felt by borrowers, and the Secretary will be in a position to take active though indirect steps in funding the currency. He will be able to hold the funded debt at a price when conversions of currency debts into it will be constant, and in such amounts as to make it certain that all the 7·30s will take that direction speedily. The Secretary has now power to dabble in Government stocks, and steadily get short into long debt, and can make at will an easy or tight money market by his manipulations of the debt. While he is working back to specie, as he silently is, borrowers of money will be upon unsafe ground."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading R R. 57¾	100 sh Read....b60 57·81

FIRST BOARD.

$6000 U S 5-20s 65coup 109½	$200 Sch Nav 6s 72. 90½
$3200 do....1862. 113¾	$500 Leh 6s, 84..... 89½
$23000 do....1862. 113¾	$1600 do.... 31.. 69½
$10000 U S 10-40s coup 103¼	$1000 Pa & E 6s.... 94½
$550 U S 7-30s June 106¾	100 sh Sch Nav..... 29½
$250 do..July..106½	2 sh Norrist'n R.... 60
$2000 Pa 5s......lots 95½	22 sh Minehill b5wn 59
$18000 City 6s n lots.. 99½	200 sh Pa & E....60d 33½
$1000 do....k & o 99½	300 sh St Nich Cl lots 3
$1000 do....mun 99½	

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

		Buying	Selling.
American Gold		149	149½
American Silver, ¼s and ½s		140	..
Compound Interest Notes:—			
" "	June, 1864	14¾	15
" "	July, 1864	14¼	14½
" "	August, 1864	13½	14
" "	October, 1864	12¼	13
" "	Dec., 1864	11¾	12
" "	May, 1865	9¼	..
" "	August, 1865	8¼	..
" "	Sept., 1865	7¾	..
" "	October, 1865	7¼	..

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, August 28.—There was but little doing in Flour to-day; holders, however, were firm in their views. The only sales reported were in small lots for the supply of the home consumers. Sales of superfine at $8@8·75; old and fresh ground new wheat extras at $9@11; 500 barrels Northwestern extra family at $11@12; old and new stock Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11@13·50; and fancy brands at $14@16, according to quality. Rye is selling in a small way at $6. No improvements to notice in Corn Meal.

There is rather more Wheat offering, and the demand has somewhat fallen off. Sales of 3480 bushels fair and choice Southern red at $2·75@2·83, and 500 bushels Indiana at $2·75. Rye is quiet but steady at $1·16 for Pennsylvania. In Corn there is not much doing. Sales of yellow at 92c.; and 1600 bushels Western mixed at 91@92c. Oats remain without change. Sales of 1500 bushels new Southern at 51@52c.

There is a firm feeling in the market for Provisions; but the transactions are limited. Sales of Smoked Hams at 21@26c; and Pickled do. at 19½@20c.

Whisky is quiet, but firm. Small sales of Ohio at $2·40.

—Miss Olive Logan has written an original five-act comedy. The hero is an Irishman of the time of Charles the Second, and is full of gay audacity and daring.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, August 25th, 1866.—Officers of the Navy on the books of this Yard are requested to meet in Parlor "C," Continental Hotel, on TUESDAY, 28th instant, at 8 P. M., in undress uniform, white pants and side arms, to pay their respects to His Excellency the President of the United States, and the Hon Secretary of the Navy.
THOMAS O SELFRIDGE
8 27 2t Commandant.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No 147 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1866.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of TEN PER CENT., in cash, be declared, out of the earnings of the Company for the past six months, payable on and after September 1, 1866, to such stockholders as stand this day on the books of the Company, or their legal representatives.

Resolved, That the transfer books of the Company be closed until September 1, 1866.

The Board also by resolution, decided to give the stockholders the benefit of the stock of the New England Anti-Incrustation Company, obtained in part payment for the right sold to said Company, deeming it prudent to retain in the treasury the interest in the New England Anti-Incrustation Company. Further,

Resolved, That a Stock Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. be declared, payable on and after September 1, 1866.
8 27 6t H. G. LEISENRING, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, PHILADELPHIA, August 23, 1866.
NOTICE.—Holders of thirty coupons and upwards, in number of United States Loan, due September 1, 1866, are requested to present them at this Office for examination and count, at any time previous to that date.
N. B. BROWNE,
8 25 3t Assistant Treasurer United States.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE UNDERSIGNED, citizens of Philadelphia, recommend for the position of RECORDER OF DEEDS, WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., President of the late Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon. The eminent services rendered by this gentleman during the recent causeless Rebellion entitle him to the respectful consideration of every patriotic resident of our city.

Field & Keehmle,
Chas. H. Cushman,
Boyd & Hough,
B. Geiger & Co.,
G W Beanerdore & Bro,
James Graham & Co,
Reiff, Howell & Harvey,
James W. Carson & Co,
F. C. Kewhall,
Thos. P Stotesbury,
L. C. Madeira,
Henry K. Kelly,
Henry K Dillard,
John T. Bailey & Co.,
Bunting & McDonnell,
Geo. C. Carson & Co.,
Newhall, Bones & Co,
N. Longmire,
A. B. Warden,
James G. Hardie,
Chas. W. Morgan,
Wm Taggert,
John Kilgore,
David Cramer
David McDoo,
Samuel F Prince,
A. H. Morgan,
Samuel Bispham & Sons
Conover Dorl & Co.,
Charles B. Truitt,
Thomas J. Gillespie,
William Gillespie Jr.,
Edward H Ogden,
James M. Conrad,
William Mason,
William S Smith,
William Harper,
Henry D. Sherrerd,
Isaac J. Phillips,
Charles W. Wharton,
Thomas J. Megear,
Robert H. Small,
S. F. Slaymaker,
James Alderdice,
Jacob Fries,
Charles E. Thompson,
Thomas Lloyd,
Ald. Samuel Johnson,
John M. Duddy,
M. Wilson, Jr.,
Late R. Q. M. 55th Pa.

J. B. Catherwood,
Boggs & Kirk,
F. A. Hoyt,
Henry B. Ashmead,
James M. Arrison,
Daniel Steinmetz,
James H. Orne,
E. C. Markley,
M. J Croll
Samuel B. Thomas,
James T. Furness,
Wm. S. Grant,
T. Russell Dawson,
T. W. Braidwood,
Geo R Birch,
F. S. Hall
Wm. Struthers,
Chas Cabot,
John C Rockhill,
John B. Kenney,
John Haseltine,
S. McHenry,
John Kille,
William M Farr,
Alderman F. S. Fitch,
George P. Little,
J. S. Everton,
George Edwards,
Charles Freymuth,
Montgomery West,
Edward J. Heraty,
William H. Yeaton & Co
C P Knight & Bros.,
Thomas Smith,
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
E. C. Knight,
Allen & Needles,
Thomas Birch & Son,
William Glading,
Nicholas Wardall,
D. Thompson,
P. H. Medara,
R. J. Lehman,
E. W. Young,
H. C. Harris,
Washington L. Hall,
Sulender & Pascal,
M. F. Spillissy,
George W. Bartholomew,
Eng't Mintzer,

And thousands of others. 8 25 4t.

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of Pennsylvania, to the Patriots of the South, greeting:—Philadelphia, August 16, 1866.—The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania send greeting to their brave Union brothers of the South, and extend to them a hearty welcome, on the occasion of their meeting in this city on Monday, the 3d day of September next.

History furnishes no parallel to the patriotism, courage, and fidelity of those men who, from the beginning of the Rebellion to the end, fought the good fight and kept the faith.

The question to be decided is whether loyalty is to be proscribed and punished in the persons of patriots like these, or treason rewarded and honored in the persons of the guilty authors and agents of the Rebellion. Shall the loyal masses or the baffled and defeated traitors govern the country? In these great issues all are vitally concerned, and our Southern compatriots have instinctively turned towards the spot whence the Great Charter of American Liberty was first proclaimed, and propose within the sacred shadows of Independence Hall, to renew their vows of fidelity to the principles of that immortal creed, and to take counsel with their Union friends.

On behalf of the loyal men of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this Committee hereby gratefully extend a cordial welcome to these patriots and friends from the Southern States. All who come will be received with open arms and warm hearts.

The Union men of the entire Commonwealth are cordially and earnestly invited to come here and honor the occasion with their presence, and to enable all to confer together upon the present and future of our imperilled country.

It is also suggested and recommended that our friends from other States send delegations here on this important occasion, not to sit in Convention, but to cheer and co-operate with these tried champions of liberty from the South.

By order of the Committee,
FR. JORDAN, Chairman.

THE CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS

National Hall has been secured for the sittings of the Convention of Southern Unionists, to assemble in this city on the 3d of September. The National Union Club of this city invite delegates as they arrive to call at their Rooms, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, and register their names. The Club place their Rooms at the use of the Convention as Headquarters. Governor A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, and Thomas J. Durant, of New Orleans, have already registered their names. 8 17 14t

EIGHTH WARD.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN CITIZENS of the EIGHTH WARD will assemble in their respective Precincts on TUESDAY EVENING, 28th instant, between six and eight o'clock, to elect delegates to represent them in the Congressional, Senatorial, Legislative, Judicial, City, and Ward Conventions. The following gentlemen having been elected officers, will please attend:—

FIRST PRECINCT.
Judge—ROBERT McKINLEY.
Inspectors—WILLIAM H. BEAL, M. D., M. N. PHILLIPS.
Vote—No. 810 SANSOM Street.

SECOND PRECINCT.
Judge—Colonel CHARLES S. SMITH.
Inspectors—LUKE NIELD, A. H. McCONNELL.
Vote—Corner TWELFTH and LOCUST streets.

THIRD PRECINCT.
Judge—JOHN McCLENAGHAN.
Inspectors—GEORGE ECKERT, JAMES ADAMS.
Vote—No. 241 South BROAD Street.

FOURTH PRECINCT.
Judge—JOHN W. McGARVEY.
Inspectors—A. B. WALTERS, JOSEPH FISHER.
Vote—S. W. corner THIRTEENTH and SANSOM Streets.

FIFTH PRECINCT.
Judge—DAVID HARRIS.
Inspectors—RICHARD ELLIS, A. P. COLESBERRY.
Vote—TWENTY-FIRST and LOCUST Streets.

SIXTH PRECINCT.
Judge—W. KING.
Inspectors—GILES RIVEL, GEORGE WHITE.
Vote—TWENTIETH and SANSOM Streets.

SEVENTH PRECINCT.
Judge—JOHN NICOLLS.
Inspectors—S. BELL, G. W. JONES.
Vote—SEVENTEENTH Street, above Spruce.

All in favor of sustaining Congress against the usurpation policy of the President are invited to co-operate. ALEXANDER J. HARPER, President.
EDWARD M. VINTON, }
M. N. PHILLIPS, } Secretaries. 8 27 2t

FOR CORONER,
1866,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Subject to the Rules of the Union Convention. [8 20 8t*

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES,
F. T. WALTON,
THIRTEENTH WARD,
Subject to the Union Republican Convention. [8 16 11t

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES,
RICHARD PELTZ,
FIRST WARD.
Subject to the decision of the
UNION CONVENTION. 8 18 10t*

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS, WILLIAM M. COOPER of the Fifth Ward, subject to the decision of the Convention of the Union party. 8 4 21t

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
AUGUST 23, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 3d day of September, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
8 22 10t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

MAMMOTH VEIN CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 228 DOCK Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the twelfth day of September, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may legally be brought before said meeting.
A. B. ALMAN,
8 25 15t Secretary.

CITY OF QUINCY ILLINOIS BONDS.

Holders of said Bonds can exchange them for new Bonds, which the State pays like State Bonds.

Address, or call on O. C. Skinner, of Quincy, Ill., at office of KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 19 BROAD Street, New York, for 30 days. 81 1mrp

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No 128 S. THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1866.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the International Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company in Philadelphia, on the 5th of September proximo, at 12 o'clock, M.
By order of the President.
8 25 10t C. T. BENEDICT, Secretary.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.
PHILADELPHIA, August 24, 1866.
A penalty of ONE PER CENT will be charged on all City Taxes, if not paid on or before September 1.
(Signed) CHARLES O'NEILL,
8 28 3tip Receiver of Taxes.

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6½ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT A discount from regular prices:—

SIX MONTHS AT THE WHITE HOUSE WITH ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By F. B. Carpenter, Artist	$1·75
BATTLE PIECES. By Herman Melville	1 50
THE HOUSE BY THE CHURCH-YARD. By Le Fanu	1 50
THE HIDDEN SIN. Splendidly Illustrated	60
THE SECOND MRS. TILLOTSON. By Fitzgerald	60

FERROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, best assortment in the city.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS, over 2000 kinds, plain and colored.
Polished Walnut, Rustic, Gilt, and Rosewood FRAMES, all sizes on hand, or made to order.
G. W. PITCHER,
8 27 4t No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

HAVE YOU READ MRS. WARREN'S FASCINATING HOUSEKEEPING STORIES?

"How I Manage my House on £200 a Year."

"How I Managed my Servants; or, Comfort for Small Incomes?"

They are the most attractive books of the day, are full of practical common sense advice, and every Housekeeper, however *small* or *large* their income, will find some hints in her experience of value to them.

Sold everywhere for 50 cents apiece.
LORING, Publisher,
1t BOSTON.

IN PRESS.
WILL APPEAR IN SEPTEMBER,
A VOLUME OF SERMONS
BY THE LATE REV. WILLIAM BARNS,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.
Price $1 bound in best English cloth, and containing magnificent portrait of the author.
Cash orders for this work will be filled by addressing
WILLIAM BARNS,
OFFICE, No. 625 WALNUT Street,
8 14 tu3t* Philadelphia.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
WINE MERCHANTS,
WILL OPEN
THEIR NEW STORE,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street,
ON MONDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 3.
8 28 tuths1m4p

631 SADDLERY & HARNESS 631
Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
631 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA
KNEASS & CO.
Successors to M. MAGEE & Co
And late of 18 Decatur St.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard No. 1517 CALLOWHILL street under cover, delivered on short notice, well picked and free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866 8 28 6t

OWING TO
Alterations in the store, my stock of
PIANOS, ORGANS, ETC.,
Will be sold at UNPRECEDENTEDLY low prices.
J. A. GETZE,
8 27 6t No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

GRAND ACTION SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO FORTE, made by one of the best makers three months ago; elegantly carved, overstrung base, round corners, etc.
Will be sold at a
GREAT SACRIFICE,
as the owner is leaving the city, at
8 21 8t* No. 704 LOCUST Street.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.
MR. SARGENT
Will return to the city and resume business September 1.
Orders received as usual at
MASON & CO.'S,
8 17 No. 907 Chesnut street.

PAPER HANGINGS
AT RETAIL.
JOHN H. LONGSTRETH,
8 24 6trp*]
No. 12 North THIRD St.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST in Germantown, on the 27th inst. a very small DOG, brown and white, answers to the name of "Jip." The above reward will be given if delivered at Dr. GEORGE W. MALIN'S, MAIN Street, Germantown. 8 28 3t*

HARRISON'S PARIAN WHITE, FOR THE complexion, gives the rich warm tone of the Parian marble. Sold at No. 26 South SEVENTH street. 7 27 1m,

GROCERIES, ETC.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA
THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED.
Oolong Tea, Dragon Chop
The highest grade known.
AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF
FINE TEAS, COFFEES, AND GROCERIES
AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S
Central Tea and Coffee Warehouse,
EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets,
148 Philadelphia.

SHERRY WINE.
FINE HARMONY SHERRY WINE.
ALSO, FINEST QUALITY CROWN SHERRY
For sale by the cask or demijohn.
ALSO, CHOICE TABLE CLARET,
FOR SALE BY
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 43p] S. W. cor BROAD and WALNUT.

NEW ENGRAVINGS.
NEW CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
NEW PHOTOGRAPHS.
NEW COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS are in receipt of a very large and elegant assortment of new Engravings, etc., the most important of which are:—

"Conquered but not Subdued"	Faed
"Erin, Farewell"	Do.
"The Gleaner"	Do.
"An Event in the Forest"	Landseer
"The Lost Sheep"	Do.
"A Piper and Pair of Nutcrackers"	Do.
"My First Sermon"	Millais
"The Lost Piece of Money"	Do.
"An Old Friend"	Compte Calix
"School Friends"	Do.
"Cobden"	Dickinson
"Bright"	Do.
"The Chimney Sweep"	Hardy
"Playing Doctor"	Do.
"Lost and Found"	Macduff
"Cinderella"	Dejonghe
"Claudio and Isabella"	Holman Hunt
"Battle of Gaines' Mills"	Count de Paris
"The Egg Gatherers"	Hook
"The Emigrant's Letter"	Do.
"England, Farewell"	Brooks
"Before the Battle"	Protais
"After the Battle"	Do.
"The Convalescent"	Caraud
"Pisidia"	Chromo-Lithograph
"Locarno"	Do.
"Tell's Chapel"	Do.
"Castle of Chillon"	Do.
"Lake Maggiore"	Do.
"Reeks of McGillicuddy"	Do.
"Muckross Abbey"	Do.
"Wooden Walls of England"	Do.
"A Day in the Forest"	Do.
"Mount Pilatus"	Do.

A very large selection of new and standard Colored Engravings.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
8 25 6t4p No. 816 Chesnut Street.

$6,000,000
SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
$500,000 SOLD.

The North Missouri Railroad Company has Authorized us to Sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000, Coupons Payable on the First Days of January and July of Each Year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds by sending William Milnor Botts, and others to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

Referring to our advertisement of July, having sold the first half million of these desirable Bonds, we have this day advanced the price to EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS, at which price they stand unrivalled as the cheapest first-class security in the market.

ANY FURTHER INQUIRIES WILL BE ANSWERED AT OUR OFFICE.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
8 24 6trp]
No. 114 South THIRD St.

LEHIGH NAVIGATION
MORTGAGE LOAN,
For Sale in Amounts to Suit.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY.
DREXEL & CO.,
8 24 12t4p]
No. 34 South THIRD St.

LOOKING GLASSES!
LOOKING GLASSES!
LOOKING GLASSES
Of all Sizes, Styles, Qualities, and Prices, always on hand, or made to order to fill any space.
LOOKING GLASSES.
LOOKING GLASSES.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.
8 25 6t4p]

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
That we make the NITROUS OXIDE pure, and administer it in the safest and most effectual manner, and extract Teeth absolutely without pain, eighteen thousand patients, and the medical profession will testify.
It is our specialty. We never fail.
Come to headquarters. [8 3 1m rp
OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT Street.

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
The steamer SUSAN, Captain Vanderveer, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, August 30th.
For terms of freight, which will be taken at reasonable rates, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
8 27 3t No 132 South WHARVES.

WRITTEN OR VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of health, phrenological character and talents by J. L. CAPEN,
Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co.,
8 25 4t* at No. 25 S. TENTH Street.

HOTEL ROBBERIES.

Daring Theft at the Metropolitan Hotel—Robbery of United States Bonds at the Continental Hotel, Long Branch—Arrest of a Noted Hotel Thief, Etc.

A most daring theft was perpetrated at an early hour yesterday morning at the Metropolitan Hotel in this city by a couple of ruffians. Among the guests at the hotel is Mr. John A. Chittenden, a wealthy resident of Idaho Territory, who is temporarily sojourning in this city. On Sunday night Mr. Chittenden retired to rest, locking his door as usual. Nothing of moment occurred during the night, but at about half-past 6 o'clock in the morning Mr. Chittenden was aroused by some person stealthily endeavoring to abstract his vest from under his pillow, where he had placed it for safe keeping. On looking round, Mr. Chittenden was surprised to behold two men standing in his room. He sprang from the bed at once, when the intruders took to their heels, carrying off with them Mr. Chittenden's vest, which contained gold certificates amounting to $1700, $300 in greenbacks, and a gold watch and chain valued at $600. Mr. Chittenden followed the thieves through the hall and down several flights of stairs, crying "Stop thief!" as he pursued. Quite a crowd collected, among them several ladies, and as Mr. Chittenden was but scantily attired, he returned to his room to dress himself. While passing through the hallway he found his vest where the thieves had thrown it in their flight. On examining it the contents were found intact, the thieves being too much absorbed in their efforts to escape to empty the pockets of the vest. Mr. Chittenden hastily dressed himself, and on going down, learned that one of the thieves who had paid so unexpected a visit to his room had been intercepted and detained, but his accomplice had made his escape. Detective Tieman was sent for, and took him in custody. The prisoner gave his name as Charles A. Dawson. An examination of the room occupied by Mr. Chittenden was then made, when it was discovered that the thieves had entered the room through the fan-light over the door, and then unlocked and unbolted the door, thus leaving a means of retreat in case of surprise. They then secured $55 in gold and silver coin, which they abstracted from Mr. Chittenden's pantaloons pocket. This money was not recovered, as no doubt the thief who escaped had it in his possession. Dawson was taken before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, and committed for trail in default of $2000 bail. He is only 17 years of age; was born and resides in Baltimore.

Theft of United States Bonds and Diamonds at Long Branch.

There is now under arrest, at police headquarters, William Jackson, alias "Billy," alias "Pat Malloy," the most noted and expert hotel-thief at present in the country. From information given our reporter by the police authorities, it appears that "Billy" has been in the "hotel business" for nearly twenty years, and there is scarcely a large hotel in the United States that has not suffered from his depredations. Jackson is about thirty-eight years of age, very intelligent and well educated, and, from his gentlemanly appearance and suave manners, is a dangerous customer, and a terror to hotel-keepers. Jackson was arrested under the following circumstances:—On the 1st of August the room of Mons. G. Lamorcier, a French gentleman, staying at the Continental Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., was entered by thieves, and $10,700 in United States Five-twenty bonds and $7000 worth of diamond jewelry stolen. When the robbery was discovered there was considerable excitement, and a number of persons employed about the hotel were arrested, as were several of the musicians about the hotel, but they were subsequently discharged, as no evidence could be found to implicate them in the theft.

Monsieur Lamorcier came to this city and gave information of the robbery at the Inspector's office. The detectives were given the matter in charge, and one of the corps was despatched to the hotel to make an examination. Monsieur Lamorcier also gave a good description of two men who were seen hanging about the place, and the description of one of the men tallied so accurately with the appearance of Jackson, that he was arrested by Detectives Elder and McCord, when seen on Broadway, on Saturday last. He was taken to headquarters, and yesterday morning was arraigned before Superintendent Kennedy, who desired him to sit for his portrait. This he peremptorily declined. Mr. Kennedy said he was determined to have his likeness to grace the Mulberry Street Art Gallery if he had to send half a dozen stalwart patrolmen with him to hold him by the ears during the operation. Under these threats Jackson sat for his portrait, and an excellent likeness was obtained.

Subsequently Detective Elder took his prisoner before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, and made affidavit that Jackson was a fugitive from justice, from Long Branch, Monmouth county, New Jersey, where he is suspected of having stolen the bonds and jewelry from Mons. Lamorcier, on the 1st instant. Deponent further prayed that Jackson may be held until the proper steps can be taken to take him back to the State of New Jersey for trial.

Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, appeared, and also made an affidavit against Jackson, setting forth that the accused is a fugitive from the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he is under indictment on a charge of burglary. He is charged with having forced an entrance to the premises of one Mr. Thomas, in Harrisburg, and stole $6000 worth of jewelry. Jackson was arrested at the time, and lodged in prison, and subsequently liberated on bail, which he forfeited, and fled to parts unknown.

On these affidavits Justice Dowling committed the prisoner to await the action of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania authorities.

Jackson was taken back to police headquarters, and put in charge of the detectives. Superintendent Kennedy telegraphed to all of the precincts to notify the hotel-keepers and clerks to call at headquarters and see "Billy." During the afternoon a great number of gentlemen called, and Jackson was "shown up," much to his disgust and chagrin. There is every prospect that Billy's career will be brought to an abrupt conclusion for some time at least.—*N. Y. World.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—This Court adjourned to-day, in commemoration of Mr. Vandyke, deceased, former District Attorney.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—Edward Walker was charged with the larceny of $350, the property of Charles Falkner, and Charles Falkner was charged with assault and battery upon Edward Walker, with intent to kill. Mr. Falkner was quite drunk at a gambling saloon, where he dropped some money on the floor, and lost it. When he was taken home by Walker, he accused Walker of having robbed him. Walker denied it, and started to leave. Falkner then shot at him twice.

Falkner stated that he had his money in his hand when he was put into the carriage in which he was taken home. He said there was no one with him except Walker. He accused Walker of taking the money. Walker ran, and he shot two or three loads at him.

Adam Husser was charged with the larceny of a horse valued at $150, the property of Charles A. Edmonds. Edmonds stated that his horse was in a pasture near the "Punch Bowl Tavern," Township-line road. There were other horses in the same pasture. The horse was taken and was not seen for a week. When he was found Husser was driving him in a cart. Husser said that the horses looking very much alike, and being in the same pasture, he made a mistake in taking the horse, thinking it was his own. Edmonds says the horses were nothing alike, one having a bob-tail, the other not.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Philadelphia Bar.

At a meeting of the Bar, held at the Circuit Court room, on this day, Hon. Judge Cadwalader was called to preside, and Isaac Hazlehurst and Edward Olmstead, were appointed Secretaries.

The following resolutions, offered by Hon. William B. Reed and seconded by William Badger, Esq., were adopted:—

Resolved, That the Bar of Philadelphia have learned with sincere regret the death of their fellow-member, James C. Vandyke, Esq., and unite in the expression of high respect for his memory, and sympathy with his afflicted family.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of our deceased brother, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to communicate the proceedings of this meeting to Mr. Vandyke's family.

Committee—Hon. William B. Reed, Hon. James Thompson, Hon. James Campbell, George M. Wharton, Esq., Charles Gilpin, Esq., Peter McCall, Esq., Isaac Hazlehurst, Esq.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.]

JOHNSON.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

Enthusiasm at the Baltimore Depot.

The Merchants', Mechanics', and Citizens' Turnouts.

DISPLAY OF THE MILITARY AND THE FIREMEN.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The great event of the day is the arrival of the President in this city on his way through to Chicago. The event is one of stirring interest, and is made the most of by those who are fond of excitement and display. The greatest drawback against the reception being a thorough and complete one is the absence of the Mayor from the city, and of some others who would add to the weight of the representatives of our city.

The crowd did not commence to assemble as early as was expected. Up to the hour of noon the streets around the depot did not exhibit any unusual commotion, and judging from appearances, there did not appear to be anything unusual about to happen. After that time, however, the spectators began to assemble in small knots of two or three together. The different ideas of the contending political parties were well ventilated, and it was amusing to listen to the arguments for and against our illustrious visitor.

But amidst it all, in spite of the political differences of opinion, there appeared a general good-humored determination to accord to the President a cordial and hearty welcome to our city. The President left Washington in a special train, two passenger and one baggage, at 7·30 this morning, accompanied by Secretary Seward and others of his Cabinet, and the retinue announced in another column.

In addition to these were Messrs. L. H. Gobright and W. W. Warden, the correspondents of the Associated Press.

The President and his party left Baltimore this morning at 10·20, and was joined there by Governor Swann and several officials.

At 11·41 the President and party left Havre-de-Grace, where Governor Swann and his party left them and returned to Baltimore. There was great enthusiasm expressed in Baltimore as the President passed through, but the time was too limited to make any other demonstration as he drove from one depot to the other, and left Baltimore as soon as the party were seated in the cars.

About noon the crowd at the Baltimore Depot began to gather in force. The cars of the Union Passenger Railway were crowded, and began bringing new accessions constantly to the gathering. Considerable remark was made by many different persons of all political creeds about the absence of the Mayor, and commenting rather severely upon that circumstance.

It was also said that the same thing occurred when President Jackson visited this city, the Mayor being absent at that time.

(The President left Wilmington at 12·45.)

About 1 o'clock the scene in the neighborhood of the depot became very interesting. The different civic processions began to make their appearance on the scene. Every available spot was soon occupied. The expectant crowd, and the great masses of "washed" and "unwashed," began to get up their enthusiasm.

The different bands in attendance discoursed some most excellent music. Soon after the military, the Grey Reserves, under Captain Loudenslager, the senior captain of the regiment, and accompanied by Birgfeld's Brass Band, came on the ground.

There was some considerable time expended in marshalling the different bodies into order, and much amusement was derived from the Tailors' Association, who turned out in great force.

As the time approached for the President's arrival, the pent-up steam of the masses assembled had to get vent, and they amused themselves in cheering, yelling, etc., all in the most good-humored manner possible.

Towards two o'clock the crowd in the neighborhood of the depot, and all along the expected route of the parade became very great. The military, the firemen, and the civic bodies turned out very strong. The United States Council, O. U. A. M., were in full regalia, and carried in procession a full-rigged ship, representing the *Constitution.*

The military was under the command of Brevet Brigadier General Lyle. A squadron of the City Troop were formed, facing the entrance to the Depot. Dressed in their picturesque uniform, they presented a very impressive appearance.

The National Guards, under Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Leech, turned out in strong force, and also the Gray Reserves, under Captain Loudenslager. There was a strong force of Marines, numbering 200 strong, and presented an exceedingly neat and soldierly appearance.

The officers of the navy attached to the Philadelphia station were out in full uniform, with Commodore Selfridge, the commandant of the Navy Yard, at their head. The red shirts of the fire department was a very pleasant feature. There were great numbers of private carriages.

In despite of the unfavorable appearance of the weather, there appeared to be a general turnout of everybody who could get away from their places of business or could leave their houses. There were thousands of "fair women and brave men" lining the streets, and waiting with anxious eyes for the advent of the President.

Two o'clock P. M. The President has just arrived, amid the enthusiastic cheering of the dense mass assembled to greet his arrival and the music of the bands.

The different bodies are all in line to escort the President.

Wouldn't Adjourn to See the President.—This morning, at the meeting of the Board of Brokers, a motion for adjournment was made, to afford the members an opportunity of participating in the reception of President Johnson.

But few votes were given in the affirmative, while the negative vote was almost unanimous. So the Board of Brokers didn't adjourn. They are as incorrigible as the members of the Corn Exchange.

Accident.—A man named John Jarvis got his hand caught in the cogs of some of the machinery of Wetherill's lead works, at Thirtieth and Walnut streets, yesterday morning, and had it crushed in a terrible manner. Mr. Jarvis had a son killed a short time ago by being run over by the West Philadelphia Steam Fire Engine.

Breach of Ordinance.—James Byrnes was arrested yesterday by Officer Spence for obstructing the highway. He had a hearing before Alderman Jones, who fined him for a breach of ordinance.

Moral Suasion.—Our old friend, Rev. Dr. Saunders, is publishing his views on education. The doctor takes high ground. He writes:—"Love, advice, and everything else embraced in the unjustly ridiculed term 'moral suasion' produce as much order, industry, contentment, affection, and devotion as can be desired, and far more than can be secured by any other means. All classical schools and colleges, except, perhaps, a few for the incorrigible, must yet, in the progress of improvement, dispense with punishment in every form. The incorrigible, whom generous motives will not win over—not the one hundredth part of our youth—will be, in the good time coming, withdrawn from seminaries quietly and without censure by their parents, through the advice of professors, and put into schools of correction; or what, perhaps, is better, disciplined by some suitable kind of business."

Row in a Beer Shop.—Samuel Scott went into a beer shop on Girard avenue, above Shackamaxon street, yesterday afternoon, and getting tight and boozy, was imprudent enough to leave his pocket-book, containing $35, on one of the tables. Some one made love to it and carried it off. Scott then got into a quarrel with the keeper of the saloon, Mr. Riehl, and beat him and threatened to kill him. Officer Bradshaw went in, and on attempting to arrest Scott he was beaten, and only succeeded in making the arrest after a severe struggle. Scott is a notorious character, and has been in trouble several times within the past few months. He was held in $1000 bail by Alderman Shoemaker.

Shoving the Queer.—A new counterfeit made its appearance yesterday. A man named Samuel Marsden attempted to pass what purported to be a five dollar note on the Essex and Worcester Bank of Saulsbury, Maryland. The engraving on the note is pretty good, and well calculated to deceive. Marsden presented the note at the counter of Smick & Furey's restaurant, Sixth and Chesnut streets, and was promptly arrested. Alderman Beitler held him for a further hearing.

Another Belligerent.—Thomas Shaw is a man of an exceedingly pugnacious disposition. He is also given to bad spirits, and under their influence frequently gets into trouble. During the "wee sma' hours" of this morning he got into a knock-down argument with the bar-tender of a saloon at the corner of Cadwalader and Thompson streets and floored him. He was taken into custody, and this morning Alderman Shoemaker held him in $500 to answer.

An Unnatural Son.—William Brophy was arrested yesterday, on the charge of making an assault on and threatening his father. Some time ago he was discharged from the employ of his father (who has the charge of hiring laborers on the Trenton Railroad), for drunkenness and idleness. Yesterday, he threatened to kill him for doing so. He was arrested, and held by Alderman Cloud for a further hearing.

Nymphs on a Bender.—Lizzie Thompson and Clara Snyder made the night hideous in the neighborhood of Eighth and Chesnut streets at a late hour last night, by getting into a very noisy fight. There was a considerable amount of shrieking, scratching, and hair pulling done. They were arrested, and this morning had an interview with Alderman Beitler, who fined them for fighting and dismissed them.

A Pugnacious Man.—Yesterday a rough, rejoicing in the name of H. L. Maguire, amused himself in the neighborhood of Eighth and Race streets by knocking down an inoffensive citizen. Officer Wilkins, who was near by at the time, promptly took him into custody. He was held in $300 by Alderman Jones to keep the peace.

The "Evening Herald."—We cordially greet our new contemporary. The *Evening Herald,* which has just started under the auspices of Messrs. Charles Reinstein & Co., presents a very neat typographical appearance, and the editorial department is well sustained. We wish it every success.

Notice—Camden and Atlantic Railroad.—On and after Monday, September 3d next, the 2·00 P. M. express train, from Vine street wharf, will be discontinued.

Improving on Nature's Plans.—Some old fogies pretend that it is all folly to talk about making improvements upon nature, as if even a fast horse did not look better for having tassels affixed to his ears. Pray, what would beefsteaks be without cooking? What would the rising generation be without spelling-books and switches? What would the ladies be (in their own opinion) without hoop-skirts and waterfalls, to say nothing of small waists and enamelled complexions? and what would the most of men be without that amazing improvement upon nature made by such elegant and becoming attire as that at
Tower Hall,
No. 518 Market Street,
Bennett & Co.

A Conscientious Apothecary will only sell such preparations as he knows to be valuable. The fact that every reputable druggist in the country keeps a constant supply of *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC,* is ample proof that its efficacy has been thoroughly tested. It is no nostrum, made up of nobody knows what, but a pure extract of the Calisaya Bark, the most approved tonic in the Materia Medica. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

To Cure Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all Affections of the Bowels, Use Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Read what is said about it:—Rev. Rufus Babcock says:—"In the summer of 1850, when the Cholera was prevalent and fatal, I suffered from an attack of this disease for about 30 hours, but it at length entirely yielded to the free use of Jayne's Carminative. By the timely use of this medicine several others were cured to my knowledge."

Charles F. Mabrey, of Company I, 75th Indiana Volunteers, writes:—"While in Murfreesboro, Tenn., in June, 1863, I was laid up, unfit for duty, by an attack of Diarrhœa. Being greatly reduced, and failing to derive any benefit from the treatment I was receiving, I used Jayne's Carminative, and this remedy eventually cured me entirely."

Jasper Poulson, of Holmesville, Ohio, writes:—"My son was taken sick last fall with Cholera Morbus which cramped him severely. Nothing would stay on his stomach until I used Jayne's Carminative, which gave immediate relief, and finally cured him."

Rev. W. G. E. Cunningham writes from Shanghai, China:—"I have cured over one hundred cases of Diarrhœa with the Carminative Balsam. It checked the disease after everything else failed."

Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

A terrible collapse has taken place in the financial affairs of Europe. Whether this could have been prevented or can be remedied by the wisest measures is doubtful; but the fearful collapse which makes the critical stages of the Cholera, can be certainly prevented by the use of *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

Wonderful Cure.—Joseph Stevens, Esq., No. 583 Owen street, Southwark, who has suffered for years with Rheumatism, has been completely cured by using one-half a bottle of Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy; used inwardly. Depot, No. 29 South Fourth street. Warranted to cure.

August Seven-Thirties
Converted into
Five-Twenties.
Apply to
Drexel & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

Ten-Forty Coupons due September 1,
Bought by
Drexel & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

The Elliptic Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*
Elliptic S. M. Co.
Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

Compound Interest Notes. 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

"The Close of the Season."—The Clothes of the Season are always to be had at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental—at the lowest rates.

As Fast as the Barriers of Free Trade with the South are removed, Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" takes its legitimate place in the Southern, as it has long since done in the Northern market, as the purest, most enduring and richest perfume ever eliminated from the floral kingdom.—*Brooklyn Union.*

"Needles' Camphor Troches," known to be a reliable and prompt cure for Choleraic Symptoms, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. For sale by Druggists, and the maker, C. H. Needles, Twelfth and Race streets. Every one should keep them at hand. 50c. per box.

Reduced Prices.—Rare chance; embrace it, and have superior photographs of yourself executed at moderate prices—all styles. See specimens at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

Bedding and Upholstery in all its branches.
Jos. Lipp, with W. H. Woods,
S. W. Cor. Twelfth and Chesnut streets.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

Superior Styles of Ready-made Clothing.
Superior Styles of Ready-made Clothing.
Wanamaker & Brown,
Popular Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
Southeast corner Sixth and Market Streets.

MARRIED.

CARSON—YEAKLE.—August 26, at the Parsonage of the Cohocksink M. E. Church, No. 1603 N. Fifth street, by Rev. William Cooper, D. D., THOMAS CARSON to MARY YEAKLE.

CLAYTON—KINCAID.—On the 22d instant, by the Rev Joseph E. Smith, Mr. JOHN M. CLAYTON to Miss ELLA KINCAID, both of Philadelphia. No cards.

DIED.

BYRNE.—On the 26th instant, after a lingering and patient sickness, Rev. JOHN JOSEPH BYRNE, one of the assistants at the Cathedral, Logan Square, aged 23 years and 7 months.

The funeral services will be held in the Cathedral, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock. The reverend clergy and his other friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

CROUT.—On the evening of the 26th instant, ALLETTA, wife of Joseph Crout, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Wayne street, below Queen, Germantown, on Thursday, August 30, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

DANBY.—On the 26th instant, Mrs. ANN DANBY, relict of the late John Danby, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 909 Shipley street, Wilmington, Delaware, on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

FISHER.—On the 25th instant, AMANDA F. FISHER, wife of Leonard Fisher, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 115 Market street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Mechanics' Cemetery.

HULL.—On the 26th instant, HELEN GEARY, infant daughter of P. B. and Pauline Hull, aged 13 months and 13 days.

The relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1826 N. Front street, on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

McKEEN.—On the 24th instant, Mrs. MARTHA McKEEN, wife of Henry McKeen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, S. E. corner of Sixth and Vine streets, on Wednesday morning, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

SARCHET.—At Allenwood, on the 25th of August, at the residence of her son-in-law, B. A. Tillinghast, JUDITH FALAISE SARCHET, aged 86 years.

SEDDINGER.—On the 25th instant, Mr. WILLIAM SEDDINGER, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Joseph R. Tye, No 1347 Hanover street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

WILMER.—On the 26th instant, HANNAH E., wife of Thomas Wilmer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No 607 N. Eighth street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock.

NEW STYLE EXTRA SAFE NIGHT Latches, with small and convenient Keys, and a variety of other styles, for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TO SHELL LIMA BEANS AS FAST AS seven persons can do them by hand buy one of the Patent Shelling Machines costing from $3 to $6 each. Dealers supplied at factory rates, by the agents.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GLAZIERS' TIN POINTS, PALLETTE Knives, Hammers, etc., for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,
J. Edgar Thomson,
George Nugent,
Hon James Pollock,
Albert C. Roberts,
P. B. Mingle,
L. M. Whilldin,
William J. Howard,
Samuel T. Bodine,
John Aikman,
Henry K. Bennett,
Hon Joseph Allison,
Isaac Hazlehurst.

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7§

THREE IMPORTANT
AGENCIES.
THE CELEBRATED
Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes,
The cheapest and best, indeed, the only strictly Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe made
The modern and extremely popular
STEAM ENGINE PACKING!
Called Miller's Lubricative Steam Packing, unsurpassed and unequalled.
AND THE SCALES FROM THE
GREAT BEND SCALE WORKS, PENNSYLVANIA.
Scales warranted equal to any in the market, and on terms much more favorable
The undersigned having the General Agency for the sale of the above articles in this city, he respectfully solicits the attention of all parties interested, both the dealer and consumer, hoping to merit (as he has already received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage.
M. C. SADLER, AGENT,
8 11 smw13,rp smw13t] No. 639 ARCH Street.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,
606 MARKET Street, 606
Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.
Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12·0
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3 00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. (5 31 3m

FINE BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUNS,
EXTRA FINE RIFLES AND PISTOLS,
Made to order by
14 1mrp* EVANS, No 230 SOUTH Street

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

TOUR OF THE PRESIDENT.

HOW THE WHITE HOUSE LOOKS.

DENIALS OF CERTAIN REPORTS.

GEN. HOWARD WILL NOT RESIGN.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Washington, August 28.

The Presidential party left Washington this morning by special cars, attached to the regular 7·30 train for Philadelphia. Secretaries McCulloch, Browning, and Attorney-General Speed were at the station to see the party off.

The engine detailed to draw the train was No. 255, and it was considered somewhat ominous by some superstitious people, that it was the same special engine used to convey President Lincoln to meet the Rebel Commissioners at Hampton Roads, and which afterwards took his corpse from Washington on its way to Illinois. The engine was gaily decorated with flowers, and cheers were given to the distinguished party on the departure of the train. At Annapolis Junction the party will be met by Governor Swann, of Maryland, who will escort them to the Pennsylvania line.

The party will be absent from Washington about fourteen days, and will return somewhat leisurely by another route. The White House will be kept open during the absence of the President, but it has suddenly lost all interest to the crowd of office-seekers who usually loaf about there.

The statement in the New York *Tribune* that Lewis Clephane, Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, has been notified to vacate his office, is not true, though there is a great effort being made to effect his removal.

The story again started, that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Chandler has been removed is untrue, but it is probable he will soon resign.

Major-General Tillson, who has just arrived in Washington from his home in Maine, denies that he has received any despatch, as stated, summoning him to relieve General Howard as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. General Howard also denies the report that he is about to resign, and intimates that he shall wait to be removed.

Planing Mill Burned.

Rochester, N. Y., August 28.—The planing mill of Jones, Newman & Co., at Fairport, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss $10,500. No insurance.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, August 28—Cotton quiet. Flour steady; sales of 8000 barrels at $5·55@10 for State; $8·65@12 for Ohio; $5·55@9 50 for Western; and $10@15 75 for Southern. Wheat steady; sales unimportant. Corn firm; sales of 36,000 bush. at 82c. Pork heavy. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

New York, August 28.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 109½; Cumberland preferred, 97¼; Illinois Central Bonds, 107; Michigan Southern, 85½; New York Central, 103; Reading, 115½; Virginias, 70¼; Missouris, 78; Western Union Telegraph Company, 57½; do. Russia Extension, 102; Treasury 7 30s, 106½; United States 10-40s, 103½; United States 5-20s, 113; Gold, 148¾.

Baltimore, August 28.—Flour steady; Wheat and Corn steady; receipts light. Provisions dull and unsettled. Sugars firm. Coffee steady at 17@20c.; Whisky quiet.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 28

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD

$2000 U S 6s. 62	113¾	5 sh Acad Music	70
$2000 do	113¾	100 sh Cata pf	35½
$1000 C & A 6s 89	96½	100 sh do	35½
100 sh Reading. b30	57·69	100 sh do b5	35½
100 sh do	57·69	100 sh do s30	35¼
15 sh Cam. & Am.	130½	100 sh do b30	35¼
15 sh do	130½	300 sh do b5	36

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE REDUCED
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT
During the Summer Season, we will sell from our immense Stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
AT A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES.
GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets,
And also at the New Establishment,
2 10 5p Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

TO HOUSEKEEPERS
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.
P. P. GUSTINE
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA
Acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of Diseases in his specialty. QUICK THOROUGH, and permanent cures guaranteed in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old establishment Office No. 44 N SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 8 24 5t*

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, of best quality; manufactured and for sale cheap by the dozen or case; suitable for retail trade, at
J. KEENAN & BROTHER'S,
8 14 1m* No. 51 S. FOURTH Street.

FIFTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

ADVICES TO TWELVE O'CLOCK BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Treaty of Peace Signed by the King of Prussia.

Capture of a Chilian Privateer by a Spanish Frigate.

SPEECH OF MR. FOX AT MOSCOW.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON MARKETS TO-DAY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Prague, Monday, August 27.—The treaty of peace made by the Plenipotentiaries of Prussia and Austria has been ratified by the King of Prussia, and is now *en route* to this city for exchange.

Madrid, August 28.—One of her Catholic Majesty's frigates has succeeded in capturing the Chilian privateer *Tornado* off the coast of Spain.

London, August 28th—12 M.—John Bright delivered a speech in Birmingham last night, before a mass meeting of people favorable to the reform movement, which exceeded all his former eloquent efforts, creating the most enthusiastic excitement amongst the immense audience. The meeting was the largest held of late years, and the interest manifested by the people exceeds any former demonstrations in favor of reform since 1832.

Moscow, August 27.—At the banquet given to the American embassy, the speech of Mr. Fox, in response to a toast, was eminently laudatory of the Government of the Czar, and of the system adopted by him, which has bound his subjects so closely to his interests.

Liverpool, August 28—12 M.—The cotton market is dull and declining; sales to-day estimated at 8000 bales; Middling Uplands quoted at 13½d.

London, August 28—12 M.—Consols are quoted at 89¼ for money; United States Five-twenties, 72; Illinois Central Railroad, 78; Erie Railroad, 45½.

ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON

How He was Received at the Depot—Speech of Colonel Page—The President's Response—The Order of the Procession—Arrival at the Continental, Etc. Etc.

Colonel Page received the President as he arrived, and made a short speech congratulating the President on the cordial reception given to him by the citizens of this city, and expressed a hope that the Union may be established in harmony and peace.

The President responded in a very feeling manner, thanking the citizens generally for their kind and enthusiastic reception, and expressing also his sincere desire for the accomplishment of the kind wishes expressed by Colonel Page.

General Meade had general charge of all the military, both regular and volunteer, and was enthusiastically cheered throughout the entire route. The President got into his carriage with Secretary Seward on his left, and General Grant opposite, and Admiral Farragut on General Grant's right.

The military headed the procession, and made a fine display. The City Troop acted as the body-guard. As the procession passed through the streets it was hailed with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs along the whole route. After the President, came his suite and distinguished officers of the army and navy.

Then came the firemen in their red shirts, and preceded by brass bands, discoursing patriotic airs.

The Franklin Engine, 97 men.
The Marion Hose, 14 men.
The Hope Engine, 24 men.

Then followed the mechanics, merchants, etc., and the Government employes.

Journeymen Tailors, 150 men.

Then the Assessor and Collector of the First District, and his employes, 125 men.

The Post Office employes, 200, and the Mint, 85. The Central Johnson-Clymer Club, numbering over 300, brought up the rear.

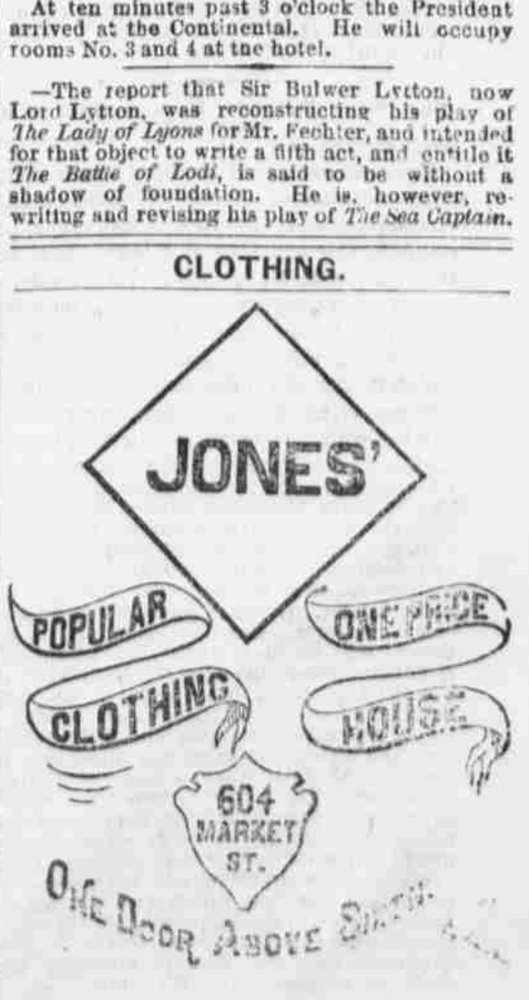
The Chief Marshal of the civic procession was Colonel Peter Fritz. A. B. Sloanaker was Chief Aid, with 36 other aids.

The Seamen's Protective Union paraded in full regalia, and the United States Council carried in the procession a full-rigged ship, representing the *Constitution.* The merchants, firemen, etc., were under Colonel Peter Fritz, Jr.

At ten minutes past 3 o'clock the President arrived at the Continental. He will occupy rooms No. 3 and 4 at the hotel.

—The report that Sir Bulwer Lytton, now Lord Lytton, was reconstructing his play of *The Lady of Lyons* for Mr. Fechter, and intended for that object to write a fifth act, and entitle it *The Battle of Lodi,* is said to be without a shadow of foundation. He is, however, re-writing and revising his play of *The Sea Captain.*

CLOTHING.



THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The New Orleans Massacre and its Abettors.

From the Tribune.

The reluctance of the Johnsonites to let the public see the official despatches connected with the New Orleans massacre is fully justified by the tenor of those documents. They fix the stain of blood on the hands of their chief so indelibly that all the waters of the Mississippi can never wash it out.

Mr. Johnson first appears in these despatches as the author of this most extraordinary missive, considering that it is addressed by the President to the regularly elected Governor of what he pronounces a fully constituted State of the Union:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—To his Excellency Governor Wells, New Orleans, La.:—I have been advised that you have issued a proclamation convening the Convention elected in 1864. Please inform me under and by what authority this has been done, and by what authority this Convention can assume to represent the whole people of the State of Louisiana?
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To this inquiry Governor Wells promptly responded as follows:—

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—President Johnson:—Your telegram received. I have *not* issued a proclamation convening the Convention of 1864. This was done by the President of that body, by virtue of a resolution adjourning the Convention subject to his order, and in that case also authorizing him to call on the proper officers to issue writs of election in unrepresented parishes. My proclamation is in response to that call, ordering an election on the 3d of September. As soon as the vacancies can be ascertained, an election will be held to fill them, when the entire State will be represented.
Your obedient servant,
J. MADISON WELLS, Governor of Louisiana.

On that same day the ex-Rebel chiefs telegraphed the President as follows:—

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—President Johnson:—Radical mass meeting composed mainly of large numbers of negroes last night, ending in a riot. The Committee of Arrangements of said meeting assembling to-night. Violent and incendiary speeches made; negroes called to arm themselves. You bitterly denounced; speakers—Field, Dostie, Hawkins, Henderson, Weir, Ward, and others. Governor Wells arrived last night, but sides with the Convention. Move the whole matter before Grand Jury, but impossible to execute civil process without certainty of riot. Contemplated to have the members of the Convention under process from the Criminal Court of this district. Is the military to interfere to prevent process of Court?
ALBERT VOORHEES, Lieut.-Governor La.
ALBERT J. HERRON, Attorney-General La.

To which the President at once replied:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—To Albert Voorhees, Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.:—The military will be expected to sustain and not to obstruct or interfere with the proceedings of the Court. A despatch on the subject of the Convention was sent to Governor Wells this morning.
ANDREW JOHNSON.

On that same day the military commandant at New Orleans telegraphed as follows:—

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 28.—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—A convention has been called, with the sanction of Governor Wells, to meet here on Monday. The Lieutenant-Governor and city authorities think it unlawful, and propose to break it up by arresting the delegates. I have given no orders on the subject, but have warned the parties that I could not countenance or permit such action without instructions to that effect from the President. Please instruct me at once by telegraph.
A. BAIRD, Brevet Major-General.

With all the above despatches before him, the President telegraphed to the most active of the Rebel leaders as follows:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1866.—To Andrew J. Herron, Attorney-General, New Orleans, La.—You will call on General Sheridan, or whoever may be in command, for sufficient force to sustain the civil authority in *suppressing* all illegal or unlawful assemblies who usurp or assume to exercise any power or authority without first having obtained the consent of the people of the State. If there is to be a Convention, let it be composed of delegates chosen fresh from the people of the whole State. The people must be first consulted in reference to changing the organic law of the State. Usurpation will not be tolerated. The law and the Constitution must be sustained, and thereby peace and order.
ANDREW JOHNSON.

—Here was the warrant which the Rebels had sought for butchering the detested radicals. Andrew Johnson assumes to decide on the legality of a State Convention which was that day to assemble, and to place the Federal troops under the control of its deadly enemy, with directions to suppress it as an illegal or unlawful assembly. He had first tried to pick a quarrel with Governor Wells, assuming that he had called it, and that the whole State was not to be represented in the Convention. Governor Wells replied that he had *not* called it, and that the whole State *was* to be represented—he having issued a proclamation ordering new elections in every district not fully represented at present. Failing in that tack, the President coolly ignores the legally chosen Chief Magistrate of Louisiana (her only State officer who was not a Rebel), and invests her Rebel Attorney-General with power to wield the military in support of the Rebel programme.

General Baird had telegraphed that he would not permit the Convention to be broken up without express orders from Washington. Such orders were thereupon sent to Herron; and the crushing out of the Convention, the butchery of one hundred Union men, the maiming of many more, and the complete subjugation of Louisiana to Rebel rule, were the natural results.

We now demand the prompt publication of the report of the Military Commission which has been sitting in New Orleans to investigate the butchery which followed the lamentable orders from Washington of the 28th and 30th ult. We have no hint as to its tenor; but the Rebel organs in New Orleans writhe and hiss as if they knew that the truth would come out, and would blast their bloody faction. Let us have the report without delay.

The New Orleans Riots—The Official Record.

From the Times.

The publication of the official correspondence, complete, enables us to resurvey the causes and characteristics of the New Orleans riots, and to estimate the accuracy of allegations of which they have been the pretext. To complete the case, it is necessary to keep in remembrance the report of the Grand Jury, published some days since, and the sworn testimony upon which its recital of circumstances is founded.

There is nothing in General Sheridan's despatches which is calculated to relieve the promoters of the convention from the responsibility which the popular judgment has affixed to them. The military testimony shows beyond dispute that the plan for reassembling the delegates, with the avowed purpose of reconstructing the constitutional machinery of the State, was the primary cause of the excitement which culminated in riot. General Sheridan regarded the scheme as pregnant with danger to the public peace, and he more than once expressed his condemnation of the aims and political character of its authors. They were in his opinion revolutionists, whose movements needed continual watching, and upon whose arrest he had resolved, should an overt act justify his interference. We have, then, a trustworthy point to start from. The conventionists were dangerous agitators, and in their assembling, with certain understood objects in view, we see the real origin of the calamities that followed. Whether these results were foreseen by the conventionists or not, is a question which does not affect the nature of the operating cause. What they proposed, what they threatened, and what they did, produced the riots. And, in assigning the degrees of responsibility, they must bear their full share.

The wisdom of the course proposed by the local civil authorities is not so apparent; although in balancing the evidence upon this point, we are required to consider the peculiar circumstances arising out of the conflict of local officials, and the culpably vacillating conduct of Governor Wells. Both Sheridan and Baird held what we of the North are apt to consider the common sense opinion upon the question of interference. They evidently thought that some overt act should be waited for before proceeding against the conventionists. In New York the meeting of a score of Wendell Phillipses would would be deemed a harmless affair, and why not in New Orleans? An answer must be sought in the difference that exists between the circumstances of the two cities. That which might be attempted with impunity in New York might be pregnant with mischief in New Orleans. Of this the local officials were the proper judges. They saw an attempt to bring together those whom Sheridan represents as "political agitators and revolutionary men," to do what the same distinguished soldier asserts was "liable to produce breaches of the public peace."

They considered the assemblage illegally convened for an unlawful and a revolutionary purpose. They knew, moreover, that the Convention was made an occasion for addressing inflammatory harangues to negro crowds, for advising the negroes to arm themselves, and for fomenting ill feeling between different classes of the community. Hence a determination was arrived at to remove the causes of danger by arresting the delegates in due legal form, after the act of reassembling should have been consummated. Up to this stage there was neither violence nor precipitancy on the part of the civil authorities. So much, at least, is admitted by General Baird, who, in a despatch written after the occurrence of the riot, says:—"The Lieutenant-Governor and Mayor had freely consulted with me, and I was so fully convinced that it was so strongly the intent of the city authorities to preserve the peace, in order to prevent military interference, that I did not regard an outbreak as a thing to be apprehended." General Sheridan does not so fully acquit the authorities of blame in regard to this aspect of the affair. It must be remembered, however, that he was absent from the city at the time, while General Baird was in frequent communication with the authorities, almost to the moment of the disturbance. Baird's language acquits the authorities of premeditated wrong; and this, we think, should be accepted as conclusive.

How the riot actually began is not a point so easily ascertained, nor is it one of much importance compared with the general question of responsibility, which we consider already settled. With armed and excited and angry men, black and white, on all sides, it is not difficult to understand how a trifling incident led to strife and bloodshed. For that a portion of the negroes carried pistols, and the remainder clubs and missiles, is reported by Sheridan as well as by the witnesses examined before the Grand Jury. The latter charge upon negroes the first blow, as well in conflict with a private citizen as in resisting the authority of the police. Sheridan speaks more dubiously. Thus, touching the procession:—"A shot was fired, by whom I am not able to state, but believe it to have been by a policeman or some colored man in the procession; this led to other shots and a rush after the procession." Again, at the Mechanics' Institute:—"A row occurred between a policeman and one of the colored men, and a shot was again fired by one of the parties." By whom matters little, seeing that according to Sheridan both sides had now become so excited that their relative violence could not be readily distinguished.

It is plain, however, that in the subsequent scenes the police were guilty of excesses that admit of no palliation. They shot down persons whom they might have quietly arrested, and they behaved most cruelly to prisoners when in their power. Sheridan's earlier despatches, written immediately after his return from Texas, and without the advantage of actual knowledge, employ very strong words upon this point. "It was murder," he wrote on the first of August. "It was an absolute massacre by the police," he wrote on the second. But on the 6th, when preparing a more circumstantial statement in reply to the President's inquiries, the General's judgment centres in the remark—"As to the merciless manner in which the Convention was broken up, I feel obliged to express strong repugnance." Indeed, the entire despatch of the date last referred to does not differ in its essentials from the details received from other sources.

Mayor Monroe receives no favor at the hands of Sheridan, who imputes to him a large degree of blame for the deplorable occurrences. He employed "Thugs" as policemen, it is alleged, and is characterized as a "bad man," whose removal from office is desirable. Let us not forget, however, that Hahn and other leading men of the Convention are also set down by the General as "bad men," and that Governor Wells is represented by him as "vacillating," as having "shown very little of the man," and so conducted himself throughout that if he "could be changed also it would not be amiss." Practically these sayings of the commanding officer amount to little. The power to change Mayor or Governor ceased when the absolute restoration of civil authority throughout the Union was proclaimed, and we should regret to see it again resumed. The law and local opinion must now be left to do their work.

And how stands President Johnson in relation to the affair? He has been assailed as, in fact, a murderer, who connived with Louisiana officials to crush and destroy loyal men. Does the evidence now in complete form before the public sustain or disprove the allegation? We are content to leave the answer to any candid reader of the published despatches. From first to last the President took pains to uphold the law and preserve the peace. Before the riot he assured the civil authorities of the co-operation of the military in support of the law. After the riot he did all that was possible to strengthen the hands of Baird and Sheridan, approving of the declaration of martial law by the former, and vesting in the latter "a full authority for the maintenance of the public peace and safety." What the President did was in the strict performance of duty: and if more was not done, it was because more was not needed to allay the local excitement and re-establish the ordinary authority known to the law.

The Coming Elections.

From the World.

The State elections will soon begin to attract attention. Vermont opens the ball on the 4th of September next, and Maine follows on the 10th instant. The former State elects a Governor, three members of Congress, and a Legislature, which will fill the vacancies in the United States Senate accasioned by the decease of Jacob Collamer and Solomon Foot. Maine chooses a Governor, State Legislature, and five members of Congress.

The radicals have the luck of commencing a political campaign with two New England States in the front of the skirmish line. Democrats do not pretend to make a serious contest in Vermont; while in Maine the best they can hope to do is to reduce the heavy Republican majorities. The first elections which will really tell anything are those which will occur on the 9th of October, being those of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. Of these, Ohio elects members of Congress only, while Pennsylvania and Indiana, in addition to Congressional Representatives, elects Governors and State Legislatures, which last have each the choice of United States Senators.

In these three States there is now every prospect that they will be carried by the Conservatives. All the evidence, public and private, goes to show that a great change has taken place in public feeling, which will manifest itself more especially in the Congressional elections. With regard to Indiana, the editor of the Indianapolis *Herald* says:—

> In 1864 the majority for Morton was less than twenty thousand in the State. A few days since we demonstrated to our own satisfaction—and we think to the satisfaction of every unbiased reader—that in twelve counties only of the State over twelve thousand of that majority was made up of illegal votes cast—or at least counted. Now, we do not for a moment suppose that this thing can be, or ought to be, repeated. There is no Massachusetts regiment here, to whom a high functionary can make a speech on the Sabbath preceding the election, urging upon them to vote, and having them to vote just as often as they wanted; and then to distribute them to Hendricks, Hamilton, and Decatur, to repeat the same game. We are in a position to expect and demand a fair election. More than that, the soldiers are now all at home, and will vote as becomes independent freemen. At the election in 1864 such only were furloughed as would—or as the officers thought would—vote against us. This will make a material change in our favor. Then, again, the political changes have been for the past year steadily for us—none against us.

We could multiply extracts to the same effect touching Ohio and Pennsylvania; but, to sum them all up, they give every assurance of decided conservative gains.

The Campaign in Pennsylvania.

From the Daily News.

It is very evident that the radicals realize the importance which attaches to the campaign now going on in Pennsylvania. They seem to be at work, and are manifesting a determination to carry the State; mass meetings are being held in various localities, and all the usual devices resorted to for the purpose of arousing enthusiasm for their ticket. Torchlight processions, Chinese lanterns, and illuminations are again being brought into play, showing that the canvass is one of the most earnest and spirited that has taken place in the State for several years. It is not probable that the radicals will be able to scatter the greenbacks around as profusely as they did in the last gubernatorial contest; for the war is now over, and the army contractors, who were so plenty in that State, have not the inducement to furnish the greenbacks which they had at that period. But what they lack in greenbacks they are evidently trying to make up in noise and enthusiasm.

The opposition do not seem to have fairly got to work since the adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention. Several meetings have been held, however, and all the necessary preparations are being made for a vigorous campaign on that side. From these facts we infer that the contest will be a fierce one, and that every inch of ground will be disputed up to the very hour of election. As this will be one of the first elections which will take place in the Central States, the result will be of the greatest importance, as indicating how far the reaction has taken place in the public mind, and to what extent the movement to repudiate the usurpations of the present radical Congress has progressed. It is apparent that the radicals feel that if they do not hold their ground in that State their case is hopeless in the November elections. Hence this extraordinary activity on their part. It seems that they are directing their attention more to the Congressional candidates than they are to the Governor, and are willing to sacrifice the latter for the sake of holding their own in the election of Congressmen; for it is reported that they are preparing to exchange votes on the State ticket for support of their candidates for Congress. This is an important development, showing, as it does, to what extreme measures they are resorting in order to maintain their supremacy in the national legislature.

These facts show to the supporters of the Philadelphia movement and the friends of restoration the necessity of active work on their part. There is no time to be lost. If the State is to be carried against the radicals, it will have to be done by hard work and a vigorous campaign. The radicals will leave no stone unturned, and will resort to all the dodges and campaign tricks in their power. We know from past experience that no set of men are more fruitful and unscrupulous in this line than the present radical leaders in the State of Pennsylvania. The conservative party should see to it that no advantage is taken of the Congressional candidates. The Governor is of but little account in this contest. The issues are all made up with questions which Congress will have to settle. It is the election of Congressmen that is to decide the great questions now presented to the American people. The success of a conservative candidate for Governor and the loss of the Congressional delegation will have little or no effect. What is wanted by the country is a Congress that will co-operate with the Executive in the restoration of the States and the adjustment of our taxes and finances on a permanent basis. To this one point the whole influence and strength of the conservative element of the country, and especially of Pennsylvania, should be directed. It is here that the work will tell and the changes that may be brought about by the reaction made effective. We trust that the friends of the Constitution and the Union in the Keystone State will at least be as active and energetic in the campaign as are the radicals, who are trying to keep the nation divided, and plunge us into another civil war; for upon the result in that State in October hinges in a great measure the verdict of the people in the November elections.

Great Demand for Public Lands.

The Interior Department is in receipt of highly flattering reports from most of the Agents of the General Land Office in the Western States and Territories, in regard to the great demand for public lands under the Homestead act, and by cash settlements. They represent the influx of immigrants this season to be unusually large.

Circular from the Paymaster-General.

The Paymaster-General issued yesterday a circular to the chief paymasters, announcing that the proclamation of the President, dated August 20, does not in any way affect the pay of officers and enlisted men of the army.

PERSONAL.

NEW BOUNTY BILL—ALL SOLDIERS who enlisted for three years, since April 18, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before said term of service on account of wounds, and received one hundred dollars bounty and no more, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Widows, minor children, or parents of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years and died in the service, or from diseases or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Call or address
GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street,
8 17 1m] One door below Third,
who has all the necessary forms to collect these claims.

BOUNTY OF 1866.
ATTENTION, BOYS IN BLUE!

Having two offices in Washington, we are well prepared to receive and collect all claims for Extra Bounty now due soldiers. You will consult your interest by calling, as I pledge myself to collect all claims against the United States Government at lower rates and quicker than any other claim agent in this city. No charges made in advance.
I. H. JOSEPH,
8 1 1m] UNION CLAIM AGENCY,
No. 241 South THIRD Street, above Spruce.

BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS WHO SERVED three years and received only $100 bounty, can now receive another $100. The parents, widows and minor children of the same class of soldiers are entitled to $100. Soldiers discharged on account of wounds from three-year regiments are entitled to $100 additional. If discharged for wounds from regiments serving two years, or less, $50. The heirs of soldiers serving in regiments organized for two years, or less, can recover $50. Discharged soldiers in the country can forward me their discharges, and heirs of soldiers can write, stating particulars of their cases, and they will have prompt attention. Apply to
JOHN M. POMEROY,
8 2 1m No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES WHO SERVED three years and did not re-enlist are all entitled to $100 bounty. Also, the heirs of all who died in the service, or were discharged for wounds. I have rolls of the Reserves. Apply to, or address, sending discharge,
JOHN M. POMEROY,
No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.
8 2 1m] Formerly Paymaster Pennsylvania Reserves.

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES
No. 64 BROADWAY.
Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.
Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau.
GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 10 tuths rp

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866,
POSTPONED UNTIL
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

300,000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents Awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
OWENS & CO.,
Military and Naval Law Office,
No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

	Three-story Brick residence, H street between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1	Three-story Brick residence, Second street, near E	10,000
1	Three story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1	Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1	Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2	Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1	Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1	Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1	Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rings	1,800
1	Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
1	Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10	Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10	Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100	Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50	Ladies' Gold Watches $125 each	6,250
5	Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80	American-case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75	Hunting do do $40 each	3,000
50	Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25	Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40	Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20	do $75 each	1,500
20	Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50	Silver Castors, $25 each	1,200
5,000	Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000	Tea and Table Spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000	Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453	Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	50,000
	Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.
Maj. H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART, }
Maj. M. H. ALBURGER, } Managing Directors.
WILLIAM S. MORSE, }

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.
E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallam, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator, Ohio.
Hon. G. R. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Hoys, M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. [8 16 6o6

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-165

BILLIARDS.—THE GRAND BILLIARD Match for the Championship of the State of Pennsylvania, between
E. J. PLUNKETT, Champion, and
VICTOR ESTEPHE
will come off at SANSOM STREET HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, August 28, 1866. To commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for sale at all the principal Billiard Rooms and Hotels. Tickets, admitting Ladies and Gentlemen, 75 cents. 1t

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT street, above Twelfth.
WM. E. SINN & CO. .... Lessees.
LAST WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
LAST WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
LAST NIGHT OF
the highly successful Drama, in four acts, from
CHARLES DICKENS'
celebrated Novel,
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
with its
SPLENDID CAST.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 1,
LAST SUMMER MATINEE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 29,
first appearance here of
MAD'LLE NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES, in
FANCHON.
MONDAY, September 3,
FIRST NIGHT OF THE
FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
and first appearance of
MAD'LLE FELICITA VESTVALI.
Prices of Admission for the Summer Season only—Orchestra, 75c. Parquette, 50c. Family Circle, 25c.
Doors open at 7·15. Curtain rises at 8.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
COMPLETE TRIUMPH
OF THE
WORLD RENOWND
BUISLAY FAMILY,
who will appear only
ONE WEEK MORE,
commencing
MONDAY, August 27,
when they will present a series of
ENTIRELY NEW FEATS,
including their chef d' œuvre, entitled
L'ECHELLE PERILEUSE,
ICARIAN GAMES, LES DEUX COMIQUES.
Grand Ballet Divertissement of
LA MAJA DE SEVIGLIA,
and the Comic Pantomime of
PONGO
By universal desire, the grand feat of Equilibrium,
THE SPIRAL MOUNTAIN.
The extraordinary
JUGGLING ACT
by Mons. HENRI AGOUST.
The graceful and daring
TIGHT ROPE PERFORMANCE
by Senorita ROSITA.
Also a
NEW SERIES OF TABLEAUX
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
LAST BUISLAY MATINEES,
commencing at 2½ o'clock.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
H. A. EARNSHAW .... Sole Lessee and Manager.
Doors open at 7.30. Performance commences at 8.
Mr H. A. Earnshaw has unfeigned satisfaction in announcing an engagement for a limited period with the young, beautiful, and gifted
WORRELL SISTERS—SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE,
who have just completed an engagement exceeding 200 consecutive performances at Wood's Theatre, New York.
These beautiful and gifted Artistes will appear
On MONDAY EVENING, August 27,
AND EVERY NIGHT,
supported by a full and powerful Company, in the Spectacular Extravaganza, in two acts, by Charles Selby, Esq., entitled
THE ELVES; OR, THE STATUE BRIDE.
The evening's performance will commence with the Comic Piece, entitled
THE FOUR SISTERS.
Caroline Morton .... Mrs. Claude Hamilton
In which character she will sustain Four Characters, and sing the Popular Ballad of the
DREAM OF LOVE.

MÆNNERCHOR ORCHESTRA.—The active members are hereby notified that the regular weekly meetings for practice will be resumed on THURSDAY EVENING, September 6, 1866, at 8 o'clock, at the Mænnerchor Hall, No. 346 DILLWYN Street. Punctual attendance is requested. Amateurs desiring to join are cordially invited to attend, or call upon the undersigned.
WILLIAM WOLSIEFFER, Conductor,
8 21 24 28 31s4 6 6t*] No. 217 VINE Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, }
CARGO, } To all parts of the world.
FREIGHT, }
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. Loan, '71	$95,000 00
120,000	" " 6 " " '81	128,100·00
200,000	" " 7 3-10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375·00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555·00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812·50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537·50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900·00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850 Par.	Market value	$996,560·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	121,013·37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89 Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253,630·18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Peniston,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 11§

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 3 10m

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 41§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250.
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA. 18 11 6m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*.
Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 119§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 2 3 t12

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.
"CITY OF CORK" .... Wednesday, August 29
"CITY OF PARIS" .... Saturday, September 1
"CITY OF MANCHESTER" .. Wednesday, September 5
"CITY OF NEW YORK" .... Saturday, September 8
"CITY OF LIMERICK" .... Wednesday, September 12
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold	$90	Steerage, Currency	$35
To London	95	To London	40
To Paris	105	To Paris	50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 16 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

JOURNAL OF A LONDON PLAY-GOER.

GOSSIP ABOUT ACTORS.

Professor Henry Morley has lately written a gossipy book—published by George Routledge & Sons, London and New York—which contains many interesting comments on the more prominent actors who have appeared during the last ten years in the various London theatres. Professor Morley has for several years furnished theatrical criticisms for the London *Examiner*, and has, in his capacity as critic, enjoyed large opportunities for observation of the peculiarities of the leading actors. His views are given in the form of a contemporaneous diary, extending over ten years. We can give the best idea of the character of the book by furnishing extracts in relation to some of the actors in whom the most interest will be taken here and now.

Ristori.

Madame Ristori having appeared this week in two characters translated from Rachel's French *repertoire*, one or two words of comparison become inevitable. The two actresses differ widely from each other. Rachel dazzled and startled us by flashing an electric life into words and lines. She was unrivalled in the power of giving an intensity of meaning to a single phrase. Madame Ristori has this kind of power, but she has it in a less degree; her excellence appears to lie in a clear artistic conception of each part she represents, a resolute subordination of every detail to the just working out of the central thought, and this not seldom to the sacrifice of stage effects easily produced, sure of applause, but false in taste.

Perhaps I cannot define Madame Ristori's genius better than by dwelling on her treatment of the part of "Phedre," the result being that, where Rachel inspired terror, Madame Ristori awakens pity. The new "Phedre" is a woman full of all honor and modesty, cursed by the supernatural wrath of Venus with an impure passion. Her natural modesty struggles in vain against relentless fate, but that it does struggle, that "Phedre" is a hapless woman, victim to the passions of the gods, Madame Ristori sets forth as the fact that is the soul of the whole tragedy. Racine herein exactly followed the plan of the Greek tragedians, whose purpose was not to develop character, but to display in some great passion the fulfilment of a fate.

* * * Madame Ristori is a genuine actress. Her declamation is good, and in the early acts there is an effect of grandeur in the calm of her "Rosmunda," disturbed only by flashes of that fire within, which in the last act becomes irrepressible. Her way of coiling round the person of "Romilda," when the dagger has been drawn, terrible and graceful as a serpent that prepares to strike, is perfectly conceived. As an exception to this, we may say in England, that the usual Italian way of acting, not with the hands only, but even with the fingers, fails of effect; and even seems (not that it therefore is) ungraceful to a London audience. Like Madame Rachel, Madame Ristori creates out of certain lines, by unexpected gestures and tones, striking effects, but they are not so intense in expression, so subtle in conception, as the corresponding efforts of Madame Rachel.

Madame Ristori's performance of Goldoni's *La Locandiera* supplies proof, if it were still needed, of the reality of her genius for tragedy. It is inevitable that whoever has the qualities essential to the genuine presentment of a tragic part should be able to present also true comedy; the greater contains the less. Mere keenness of every-day observation may make a comedian, but the quick perception, the rare power of depicting all emotion, which belongs to the best tragic acting, must belong to comedy as well, and the tragedian is also in the best sense a comedian if his art be not merely a trick.

* * * I need not show wherein a conception of this kind, carefully and harmoniously elaborated in every detail, differs from the "Phedre" of Rachel. In as far as it is the development of a Fate, it is, of course, and so was Rachel's the "Phedre" of Racine. As the development of a character it is certainly the most poetical, and we think also the most legitimate, deduction from the words that are to be said. Dramatists of Racine's school never have painted character with a firm hand in distinct and consistent touches. They leave always something for the actor to create.

* * * Indeed, there are several words and passages in the last act of *Adrienne Lecouvreur* which Madame Ristori delivers with an intensity of dramatic expression that reminds us of the peculiar powers of Rachel. But the whole spirit in which she acts is different. The quiet fondness with which the dying girl places her lovers's head in her lap, the last look of affection towards him, and of friendship towards the old prompter as she joins their palms within hers in one gesture of prayer, when in the act of death, are in the true manner of an actress all whose characters are women, and as natural woman as, in each case, the dramatist will suffer her to make them.

Ronconi.

The "Don Giovanni" of Signor Ronconi is not perfectly sung, but I differ altogether from those who do not appreciate it as a piece of acting, and who sigh for the gentlemanly grace of Tamburini. It is admitted that Signor Ronconi, as "Chevreuse," assumes perfectly the dignity and bearing of the noble chevalier of the Court of Louis Quatorze; if, therefore, his "Don Giovanni" be not an agreeable and pleasant gentleman, the reason must needs be that Signor Ronconi does not choose to represent him so. A hero who in the last scene of a play or opera goes down alive into hell before the presence of the audience, ought, one humbly suggests, to be shown as something else than a most gentlemanly person in the early scenes. The character which Signor Ronconi imprints on his "Don Giovanni" is one of defiant wickedness. That is the true character of one who delights in insulting the weak women whom he has betrayed. He charms women with the serpent's power of fascination, notwith the noble bearing and the courtesy that are the attributes of better men. He is wicked and defiant to the last. Because he remains defiant, the last hope of rescue from perdition leaves him. It is odd that the same censors of the stage who object against Mad'lle Piccolomini that she wins too much sympathy for the struggle of a dissolute girl to wipe away her stains and falter back upon the road to heaven, should think it a fault in Signor Ronconi that he has not made sufficiently *debonnaire* and agreeable the character of a licentious man who travels with his best speed in the contrary direction.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

There are yet two more American actors to be named, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, who have achieved a success that seems to have established them for a long time to come as favorites at the Adelphi. Their sphere is farce. Mr. Barney Williams shines most as an American notion of an Irishman, and Mrs. Barney Williams delights London with the humors of the Yankee Girl. They have brought with them a wretchedly bad piece, called *The Middleman*, which has been performed with applause in America for several hundred nights, and which is having a run in London solely because the new comers act in it very cleverly, and dance in it, to the unbounded delight of every night's audience, an Irish jig. In farces suited to their humor these artists excel, and they have the rare merit of a complete absence of vulgarity. They know how to act broad farce with refinement. Of the two actors, the lady, as is fit, appears to be the better artist, and the whimsical songs, which are of a kind that any lady might sing who had but enough power of ludicrous expression, have already found their way into the London streets.

Charles Dillon.

The "Belphegor" of Mr. Charles Dillon merits distinct and emphatic commendation. It is much to win attention from the town in a part that has been made familiar in its perfection to one class of playgoers by the acting of Lemaitre, and to another by a long run of the play at the Adelphi. M. Frederick Lemaitre, which a light French touch, depicted the vagabondage of the hero and the pathos of the situations in which he is placed. Mr. Dillon brings out all the pathos solidly and earnestly; he makes it tell upon his audiences, but he is throughout so substantially earnest in his rendering that the play now and then breaks down under him. We may compare the drama to bad ice, over which a light and rapid skater may pass, giving no one reason to suspect its unsafe condition, but which cracks at once under a man who treads with manifest deliberation. This criticism affects, certainly, the play rather than the actor. Mr. Charles Dillon displays in "Belphegor" powers of a high order as an English actor, and has achieved success before the London public.

Charlotte Cushman.

Guy Mannering is very nicely produced at the Haymarket. The scenery is new, the grouping is effective, the cast is tolerably good, and there is one piece of acting in it of an excellent and very striking kind. Miss Cushman's melodramatic "Meg Merrilies" has quite as indisputably the attributes of genius about it as any piece of poetry or tragedy could have. Such is her power over the intention and feeling of the part that the mere words of it become a secondary matter. It is the figure, the gait, the look, the gesture, the tone, by which she puts beauty and passion into language the most indifferent. When these mere artifices are continued through a series of scenes, a certain strain becomes apparent, and the effect is not wholly agreeable. Nevertheless it is something to see what the unassisted resources of acting may achieve with the mere idea of a fine part stripped of fine language, unclothed as it were in words. The human tenderness blending with the eastern picturesqueness of gesture, the refined sentiment breaking out from beneath that heavy feebleness and clumsiness of rude old age, are wonderfully startling.

Murdoch.

The "Young Mirabel" is the new actor, Mr. Murdoch. Vigorous without excess, lively and manly, his acting abounds in shrewd and well-considered by-play. When he talks "Bizarre" down with Latin, it is with a genial rudeness that quite justifies the admiration of him joined to her vexation, and it is without any exaggerated sentiment, but in a right honest way, that he expresses those twinges of emotion and repentance, at first short-lived and at last fixed, that show the sound heart in the midst of all his levity.

Reports of Resignations of High Officials.

Rumors of Secretary Stanton's immediate resignation are again in circulation. Some assert positively that General Steedman will soon take charge of the War Office. Mr. Stanton was with the President and General Grant on Saturday. It is also said that General Fullerton, and not General Tillson, will succeed General Howard. Fullerton aspired to Judge Advocate Holt's place, but his friends advise him to study a little more of those law books before he applies for Judge Holt's position. In the meantime he may take General Howard's desk. It is stated upon what is regarded as trustworthy authority, that the Honorable Lewis Clephane, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Columbia, in obedience to instructions to that effect, is about making a final report to the Internal Revenue Bureau, preparatory to vacating his office to give place to a supporter of the new Johnson party.

—Those who are accustomed to speak of the gross ignorance of the Spanish people, will be surprised to find that among a present population of 16,000,000 there are no less than 9351 authors, 5673 lawyers, and 47,312 students. Whether the 125,000 clergymen, who are supposed to aid the spiritual growth of the people, are of much assistance in promoting their mental growth may be fairly doubted, but beyond all question the majority of the clergy are to a certain extent educated men.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantl on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,
THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

8 PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT SAVING OF TIME, LABOR, AND MONEY.

FLANDERS' PATENT

PORTABLE CYLINDER BORING MACHINE

Marine d Stationary Engines, Blast Cylinders, Pumps, an orliss Valves bored out without removing them from their present positions.

Engines bored of every size and build, either when vertical, horizontal or inclined, from 10 to 300 horse-power, by removing only one or both heads and piston. This is the only true way to bore a cylinder as no part of the machinery is moved from its present place, except what is mentioned above. A great amount of time is saved, as the work is completed in less than one-fourth the time otherwise required.

All orders promptly attended to.

L. B. FLANDERS & CO.,
No. 1625 POPLAR Street, Philadelphia.
No. 28 North WILLIAM Street, New York.

We refer to:—I. P. Morris, Towne & Co.; M. W. Baldwin & Co.; N. Rowland & Co.; William B. Thomas & Co.; J. B. Bruner & Sons; A. Jenks & Sons, of Philadelphia; Lehigh Zinc Works, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Trenton Iron Co., Trenton, N. J.; Seyfert, McManus & Co., Reading, Pa.; McCormick & Co., Harrisburg, Pa.; Hewes & Phillips, Newark, N. J.; and the Corliss Engine Co., Providence, R. I. 8 14 1m

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $80,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861 in mortgage book B, page 118 etc., and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1861, in mortgage book E, page 40, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed, of the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company and all the tolls, income, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railway depots and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from said Tyrone Station, Blair county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23½ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase-money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee,
No. 42 South Third street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225,000, which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 563-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 170, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said Mortgage, expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 mf4m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

Whereas, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY, of St. Louis, Mo., did, on the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of ten thousand three hundred dollars, payable to CHARLES W. FORD, or to his order, one day after the date thereof, with lawful interest; and also to secure the payment to said Ford of all other moneys which he might, from time to time, advance to said Company, at its request, with interest.

And whereas, It was in and by said Trust Deed provided that, in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note, or in the payment of any other moneys thereafter to be advanced by the said Ford, with interest, that the said Trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described, or any part thereof, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, for cash, first giving sixty days public notice of the time, terms, and place of said sale, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed, notice is, therefore hereby given that the subscriber, as such Trustee will, on the 5th day of September, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, Mo., sell at public vendue for cash to the highest bidder, the lands in said deed mentioned, and which are described as follows:—All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Harmony, county of Venango, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post at the northeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land, and thence extending south one and three-fourths degrees, west one hundred and seventy and seven-tenths rods to a post at the southeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land; thence south seventy and one-half degrees, east forty-one and seven-tenths rods to a post the southeast corner of the piece; thence north one and three-fourths degrees, east one hundred and eighty-three and four tenths rods to a post the northeast corner of the tract; then north eighty-eight and one-fourth degrees, west thirty-nine and eight-tenths rods to the place of beginning, containing forty-four acres of land.

Date, June 21, 1866. HAMILTON SPENCER,
6 29 f10t Trustee.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
wfm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON
4 18wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000 which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to Public Sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station in Blair county to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property, and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and as "The Intersection," is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons, on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
6 11 m3m Philadelphia.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY,

Of St. Louis, Missouri,

Did, on the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1866, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, payable to Charles W. Ford, or to his order, ninety days after the date thereof, with lawful interest, and also to secure the repayment to said Ford of such moneys as he might expend in sending from St. Louis aforesaid suitable persons, to be selected by him, to examine the lands in said deed described, and to investigate the titles thereof; such expenses to be repaid within ninety days after the date of said deed.

And whereas, it was in and by said deed provided, that in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note or in the payment of the expenses of sending such agents as aforesaid, with interest, that the said Trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described, or any part thereof, at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, for cash, first giving twenty days' public notice of the time, terms, and place of said sale in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed: Notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber, as such Trustee, will, on the FIFTH day of SEPTEMBER, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six between the hours of twelve and one o'clock P. M., sell at Public Vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, the lands in said deed mentioned, and which are described as follows:—

First—One equal undivided one sixteenth part of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Harmony, Venango county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a white oak, thence by land of Daniel Fleming north one-half degree, west one hundred and thirty-eight and two-tenths perches to a post; thence by land formerly of William Neill, north eighty nine degrees, west one hundred and nineteen perches to a post and stones; thence by the residue of the same tract (warranted to James Hulings) south one degree, west eighty one and a half perches to a chestnut; thence by the same south eighty nine degrees, east eighty four perches to a red oak, thence by thence by the same south one degree, west fifty six and a half perches to a white oak, and thence by the same south eighty nine degrees, east thirty eight perches to the place of beginning, containing seventy acres, eleven perches, and the usual allowance of six per cent., be the same more or less; it being part of a larger tract of land which was surveyed on a warrant to James Hulings, dated the 15th day of February, 1837, and confirmed unto the said James Hulings by patent from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania dated the 14th day of August A. D. 1839, as in and by the same enrolled in Patent Book H, vol. 42, page 132, will more fully appear; and conveyed by the said James Hulings to John White by deed dated the 9th day of March A. D. 1845 and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Venango county, the 15th day of June A. D. 1846 in Deed Book K, page 265 and conveyed by the said John White to Harvey S. Easton, by deed dated April 11, 1865.

The aforesaid one equal undivided one-sixteenth part of the above described seventy acres, eleven perches, and the usual allowance of six per cent. by said trust deed conveyed, was conveyed subject in common with the other owners thereof, to all leases which were upon said lands at the time of the execution of the said deed from John White to Harvey S. Easton, and all leases upon any part thereof, and all the rights of the lessees given and granted at the time of, or prior to the execution of the said deed to Harvey S. Easton.

Second—And also all the undivided quarter—excepting the one acre on which an oil well is nearly completed, which is not included in said deed, neither the acre of land nor the well thereon—of that tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the township of Tionesta, in the county of Venango, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows viz:—Beginning at a post on the east bank of Tionesta creek, at the corner of land of Henry Kiser, thence by land of said Kiser east seventy perches to a post and stones; thence by land of Kenneday south one hundred and ninety two perches to a maple; thence by land of John Wentworth west one hundred and thirty perches to a chesnut; thence by land of Towner and Brett north sixty two perches to the bank of Tionesta creek; thence up said creek north twenty-five degrees east, one hundred and eighteen and a half perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less; being the same premises formerly owned by Samuel Hunter, and conveyed by W. J. Hunter, and Samuel and wife, to Reuben D. Baldwin, and by said Reubin D. Baldwin to George B. Lincoln, by deed dated the eleventh day of February A. D. 1865.

It is understood by and between the parties to said deed, that the grantee in said deed is, on a division of said farm whenever made, to have one fourth of the entire farm, but not to have any part of the acre above reserved.

Third—And also, the undivided sixteenth part in common of that other tract or parcel of land, situate in the township of Cornplanter in said county of Venango, known as located in tract, number one hundred and twenty-one (121), of the Holland Land Company's land, being a part of Reynolds' farm, so called, bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a post in the north line of said tract, No. 121, at a point 143 1-10 perches west of the northeast corner of said tract it being the northwest corner of said farm; thence southwardly along the west line of said farm sixteen rods to a post; thence eastwardly and parallel with the north line of the whole tract fifty rods to a post; thence northwardly and parallel with the west line of the farm sixteen rods to a post in the north line of said tract; and thence west along said line fifty rods to the place of beginning; containing five acres of land, be the same more or less, and known on Murdoch and Henning's map by E. R. Sherman's name being printed on said location.

Subject to all outstanding leases on said premises made by Sherman and Guild, it being the intention of said deed to convey one-sixteenth in common of the land in interests, and one sixteenth of the rents to be received from said premises already leased.

Dated June 21, 1866.

HAMILTON SPENCER,
8 13 m4t Trustee.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED confidentially on all recent, local, chronic, and constitutional diseases, at his old establishment, northwest corner of Third and Union streets. 8 14 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE,
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·10 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¾, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼ and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahicken, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¼, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—

Depot THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc. reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M. and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866. Leave Philadelphia as follows:—

For Cape May, 9 A. M., Mail; 3 P. M., Accommodation.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation, 6 P. M.

RETURNING:

Leave Cape May at 8·00 A. M., Mail; 5 P. M., Express.

Leave Bridgeton 7·15 A. M. and 3·50 P. M. Freight 6·30 P. M.

Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3·35 P. M. Freight 5·45 P. M.

Leave Millville 6·55 and 9·44 A. M. and 6·38 P. M. Freight 11·03 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 WALNUT Street Philadelphia. 7 2

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.

Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10·14, and 11·40 A. M., 4·48, 5·10, 7·26 and 10·36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail. 9·20 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express. 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·54 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M. and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:— FARE

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation .... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express .... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express .... 3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation 2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class .... 1·60

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M., and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Trains.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00	A. M.
Day Express	at 10·00	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11·00	"
Fast Line and Erie Express¶	at 12·00	M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30	P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00	"
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 5·00	"
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*¶	at 9·00	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10·00	"
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10	"

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express†	at 12·40	A. M.
Philadelphia Express‡	at 7·10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20	"
Columbia Train	at 9·00	"
Lancaster Train	at 12·40	P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10	"
Day Express	at 5·50	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7·30	"
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50	"

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

¶Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7·00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6·50 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

A TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington & Alexandria.

W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

THE WORLD OF FASHION.

Autumn Bonnets—The Latest Revolution—First New Styles from Europe, Etc.

Styles of bonnets for early fall have recently been imported from Paris. Many of them differ materially from the summer styles. Most of the new bonnets are intended particularly for evening, and are used as pattern hats by the city milliners. There is little doubt that the next arrival of Parisian bonnets—which will be in time for the general opening next month—will bring changes in the shape and mode of trimming. Then the fashion for the fall will be definitely established.

White French felt, in round hats and in bonnets, is, in some respects, a novelty. When this material is tastefully trimmed it is quite attractive. The white felt hats have an unassuming look, and, though costly, are not showy.

There is a new shape, narrow and long at the sides, nearly flat on the top of the head, and drooping in front. Another is a small square of lace or silk upon a stiff frame, tastefully trimmed, having long lace streamers, and only covering the crown of the head. Among opera hats is a unique style, consisting of a small circle formed of five large velvet leaves, with loops of a black chain falling below it, and wide streamers of gossamer lace (either white or black, to suit the fancy of the wearer) attached at the side, and floating gracefully over the shoulders. One in form of the Gipsy Queen has the edge pointed, resembling a star, and when finished with lace, flowers, and pendants, is very pretty.

Some of the bonnets are without wide strings, but have a band of velvet, with a fall of lace or crystal pendants, in place of strings, in a long loop in front. Among the many bonnets recently imported these are likely to attract attention.

A beautiful evening hat is of Fanchon shape, made of marabout—a white, soft, wavy down—with a wealth of cherry-colored velvet, flowers and green leaves around the edge, both back and front. A cherry-colored velvet band forms the inside trimming at the top; streamers of velvet ribbon of the same color, a yard and a half long, float at the sides, and the strings are of white lace, finished on the edge with narrow point lace. The wholesale price of this bonnet is thirty-six dollars.

Another pretty hat is of Fanchon shape, the centre of marabout, and the edge consisting of two or three rows of velvet leaves, garnet colored, and shaded from the lightest to the darkest hue, with a fall of marabout at the back. Velvet leaves form the face trimming, and instead of strings there is a band of velvet with a fall of lace in front.

A decided novelty is a brown velvet bonnet, the front close fitting, very much like the cottage shape, with a turban crown. It is trimmed plainly, a small white ostrich feather on one side, near the front edge, a strip of brown velvet on the opposite side of the crown, a velvet band the only inside trimming, with strings of white moire.

There are also bonnets with crowns resembling some of the shapes in straw now worn. There is, besides, the more than usual variety of round hats, among which, as novelties, are the Douro, a turban; the Moscow, also a turban, made of French felt, in white, black, or drab; and the Nelson.

Although very few flowers are used in decorating the pattern hats recently imported, yet the flowers on exhibition are varied, rich, and beautiful, and doubtless will be employed profusely later in the season. There is a new trimming—ostrich fringe, about two inches wide. It is formed of ostrich feathers, headed with jet beads. It will make rich trimming, but will be expensive as well as elegant.

Plumes to be worn on the round hats are of all hues, and are more showy than usual. Black and white plumes are thrown quite in the shade by the displays of orange, red, blue, green, purple, etc.

It is likely that much trimming will be fashionable this fall on bonnets and on all apparel for ladies.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Ristori, the greatest tragedienne in the world, appears for a limited number of nights at the Academy, commencing on the 12th of November. Mr. Grau announces from New York that Madame Adelaide Ristori, the celebrated tragedienne, accompanied by the members of the fine dramatic company lately organized for the above establishment, and her suite, will embark at Brest, France, on board the French transatlantic steamship *Pereire*, on Saturday, the 1st of September, for New York. It is expected that the distinguished party will arrive among us on the 12th proximo, and soon afterwards commence the fulfilment of Ristori's engagements throughout the United States and Havana. The enterprise of forming the Ristori company was difficult, and attended with a very heavy outlay of money; indeed, it is asserted that were it not for the existence of a very troubled state of society in Italy, consequent on the agitations of the war with Austria, the management would have found it utterly impossible to obtain the services of such an assemblage of talented artistes as will attend Madame Adelaide to our shores.

As matter possessing very considerable interest, we publish for the information of the public all the particulars concerning the distinguished strangers, commencing with a list of the artistic *personnel* of the Ristori Dramatic Company, which is composed of the following:—Signore Adelaide Ristori, Antoinetta Zammarini, Adele Gianmartini, Maria Malagoli, Marietta Bergonzoni, Maria Greppi, Luigia Glech, Virginia Casati, Annetta Buti, Graziosa Glech, Rosina Fontana.

There are also the Signori Giovanni Carboni, Giacomo Glech, Achille Cottini, Ludovico Mancini, Giulio Buti, Giovanni Maria Borghi, Antonio Malagoli, Napoleone Mazzidoli, Carlo Buti, Pietro Ferrari, Paolo Vega, Cesare Ristori, Francesco Lisara, Giovanni Tessero, Frederico Verzura, Luigi Troiani, Andrea Baltana, Asdrubale Corsi, Achille Gilberti.

The following are the names of authors who have written expressly for Madame Ristori and her dramatic company:—Paolo Giacometti, Ernest Legouve, Guiseppe Montane, Ippolito d'Astelli, and their plays will be produced in America. Giulio Tareano, Francesco dell 'Ongaro, Gastao Carri and Napoleone Giotti are the writers who have translated for Madame Ristori the dramatic *chef d'œuvres* of English, German, and French poets, and which will be represented during their engagement in this country. The administrator of the Italian dramatic company is Mauro Corticelli. Of the members of the company Signora Antonietta Zammarini and Achille Cottini are members of the Beleth-Bon company, which is renowned in Europe. Mr. Grau has also made the acquisition of Ludovico Mancini, a very distinguished artiste, who is as great in comedy as in tragedy. It was very difficult to induce this gentleman to relinquish his engagement in Naples and undertake a journey to America.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Our Mutual Friend* is played for the last time here to-night. To-morrow evening Miss Noemie de Marguerittes appears in *Fanchon*. Next Monday the fall and winter season will be inaugurated by Mad'lle Felicita Vestvali.

THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—An immense audience assembled last evening to witness the performance of the great Buislay Family. *L'Eche le Perilleuse* takes the place of the Niagara Leap, and is really more fearful than its predecessor in appearance. M. Henri Agoust appears each evening in his unrivalled *seance* of jugglery. New and beautiful tableaux are presented each evening, and these, with the *premiere danseuse*, Senorita Rosita, divide the affections of the ladies. The great Spiral Mountain Feat and a comic pantomime are also given every night.

Next Monday evening, Mr. J. S. Clarke, the favorite comedian, will commence a six nights' engagement at the Walnut, and he will be followed by Miss Kate Bateman.

THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Worrell Sisters met with a very flattering reception last evening, and everything passed off in a pleasant manner. The *Elves* is repeated to-night. It is a piece which displays the talents and accomplishments of the Worrell Sisters to fine advantage. Sophie, Irene, and Jennie appear in beautiful dances and pleasing songs in every act of the piece.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—The great match game of billiards at Sansom Street Hall, this evening, will be immensely attractive. Ladies and gentlemen can contemplate this ancient game with all its modern mutations as practised by two of our most eminent "Knights of the Cue." M. Victor Estephe is to contest with E. J. Plunkett for the champion cue of Pennsylvania, and the game will be a remarkably fine one.

Mr. Nasby at Last Gets His Post Office.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS (which is in the
State uv Kentucky),
August 12, 1866.

At last I hev it! Finally it come! After five weary trips to Washington, after much weary waiting and much travail I hev got it. I am now Postmaster at Confedrit X Roads, and am dooly installed in my new position. Ef I ever hed any doubts ez to A. Johnson bein a better man than Paul the Apostle, a look at my commission removes it. Ef I ketch myself a feelin that he deserted us onnecessarily five years ago, another look and my resentment softens into pity. Ef I doubt his Democrisy I look at that blessed commission and am reassured, for a President who cood turn out a wounded Federal soldier and appoint sich a man ez me must be above suspicion.

* * * * * * * *

The next mornin I took posseshun uv the offis.

"Am I awake or am I dreamin," thought I. No! no! it is no dream. Here is the stamps, here is the blanks, and here is the commisshun! It is troo! It is troo!

I heerd a child across the way singin—

"I'd like to be a angel,
And with the angels stand."

I woodn't, thought I. I woodn't trade places with an angel even up. A offis with but little to do, with four grocerys within a stone's throw, is ez much happiness ez my bilers will stand without bustin. A angel 4 sooth!

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5186 No. 240 MARKET Street.

THIRD LARGE FALL SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE.

On Wednesday,
August 29, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising about 800 lots of new and desirable goods, which will be found well worthy the attention of buyers. 8 24 4t

LARGE, POSITIVE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF 500 LOTS EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, AND LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

On Wednesday,
August 29, at 10 o'clock,
EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS.
Also, on Wednesday a full line of
Newest styles emb jaconet insertings and edgings.
Do do do cambric insertings and edgings.
Do do do jaconet and cambric bands.
Do do do jaconet and cambric flouncings.
Do do do infants' waists, robes, and collars.
Do do do linen and cambric handkerchiefs.
Also an invoice comprising a full assortment of cambric and jaconet muslins, nainsooks, plaids, bishops, lawns, etc.

2000 DOZEN L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS.
Also, a full line of—
Ladies' ⅜ plain and hemstitched L. C. hdkfs.
Gents' ¾ and ⅝ plain and hemmed and printed-border hdkfs.
Being a full assortment of a most favorite make, from lowest to finest numbers imported.
Particular attention of the trade is invited. 8 27 2t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET
Being neatly fitted up, will open for
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS
ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.
Two large Communicating Rooms on the second floor, well adapted for a family. 8 25

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

D. L. CARPENTER & SON'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 625 ARCH STREET.
D. L. Carpenter, the well-known and experienced Master of Dancing and Calisthenics, respectfully informs Parents and Young Ladies and Gentlemen that his Academy for Private Tuition will reopen for the reception of Scholars on
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866,
for the Fall, Winter, and Spring.
Every attention, as heretofore, will be paid to advance his scholars in every particular, and he can be seen punctually at his rooms, No 625 ARCH Street, daily and nightly.
DAYS OF TUITION FOR LADIES.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS.
FOR YOUNG MISSES AND MASTERS.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
EVENINGS FOR GENTLEMEN.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.
PRIVATE EVENINGS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS.
DIRECT PRIVATE TUITION
given in classes or single lessons every morning.
Terms, etc., made known at D. L. Carpenter & Son's Academy.
D. L. Carpenter & Son will give their attention to all the latest fashionable dances of the season.
All Galops, Waltzes, Hops, etc., and the many different figures of the
GERMAN COTILLION
together, he will teach as usual all round dances and Quadrilles, and, in fact, any dance that may be requested. Scholars can commence at any time during the fall and winter seasons.
PRIVATE COTILLION SOIREES
will be given to scholars and friends at his Rooms this season, as well as a course of Evening Subscription Soirees at the Musical Fund Hall, and a grand Masque Subscription Ball in February; also, his Twenty-second Annual Floral Ball will be given at the Academy of Music this season. Information will be given on application to D. L. Carpenter.
Tickets are ready at his rooms for his Opening Soiree.
CONSTANTINE LEONIDAS CARPENTER,
D. L. CARPENTER.
8 27 3m No. 625 ARCH Street.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 25 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $8·00 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 2t

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3 20 6m§ No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

INSTRUCTION.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
PHILIP A. CREGAR.
Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools, with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,
WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
AT
No. 3810 CHESNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.
This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.
CIRCULARS
Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at
No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI'S Classes for Piano and Singing by his entirely new simplified system, are now open. Those wishing to read music at sight, keep time perfectly by a newly invented manner, accompany any song or piece by a new march of harmony, sing or perform in concerts, choir, or private can call at No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square. Children admitted.
Ladies' Seminaries attended to. 8 24 1mrp

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania will open for the reception of Students, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.
Application should be made to the President,
HENRY COPPEE, LL D.,
8 27 7t BETHLEHEM, Pa.

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
OF
H. D. GREGORY, A. M.,
No. 1108 MARKET Street,
WILL REOPEN [8 27 1mrp*
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, IN THE PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, N. E. corner of CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, re-opens MONDAY, September 10. Entrance on EIGHTEENTH Street. [8 22 1m] L. BARROWS, Principal.

THE CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND Preparatory Departments of ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, WILLING'S Alley, will resume duties on MONDAY, August 27. 8 25 10t*

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY, Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street, will reopen MONDAY, September 10. I. B. LANGTON and O. SEIDENSTICKER, Principals. 8 25 1m

MISS ANNIE E. LANGTON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 142 North TENTH Street, will reopen on
MONDAY, September 10. 8 25 1m

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS
WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT
TOBACCO.
The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.
The Best in the Market.
EVERYBODY USES IT
Manufactured from the Best Leaf.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. [6 11
Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

WARD J. CAFFEE,
IMPORTER
HAVANA CIGARS
AND
COMMISSION
MERCHANT.
AGENT FOR
STRATTON'S FAMOUS YEAST.
S. E. Cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.
8 4 stuth 1mrp

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—MODERN DWELLING, Northwest corner of Twelfth and Wallace streets. In complete order. Possession with deed.
8 24 3t* C. M. S. LESLIE, No. 727 SANSOM Street.

FOR SALE.—HANDSOME MODERN Brick Dwellings in the vicinity of Fortieth and Pine streets, West Philadelphia.
8 24 6t* C. M. S. LESLIE, No 727 SANSOM Street.

TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT,
With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
A Concentrated Fertilizer.
This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone, and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots,
No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,
No 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,
8 20 12trp Manufacturers.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4smw8rp Philadelphia.

PERFECTION
IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET
A. B. W. BULLARD'S
IMPROVED OIL SOAP,
FOR REMOVING
Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,
From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.
It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.
It is delicately perfumed and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.
COUNTERFEITS
Of this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label.
Manufactured by the Proprietors,
A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,
WORCESTER, MASS.
General Agents for Pennsylvania,
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
On and after August 27, the rates will be reduced to $3 per day.
Hotel remains open until OCTOBER 1.
8 21 12t) J. F. CAKE.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Will Remain Open This Season Later than Usual.
Persons visiting us late in August or early in September will find it a very pleasant portion of the sea shore season, and have the benefit of a certainty in securing ocean-front rooms.
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
8 18 3w Proprietor.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.
W. T. CALEB.
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. 8 17

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.
McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tt PROPRIETORS.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.
These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.
Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.
For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No 828 CHESNUT Street Continental Hotel.
6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.
Commencing TUESDAY, August 28, 1866 Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
3 P. M., due at Cape Island at 7 P. M.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6 A. M., due in Philadelphia at 11·37.
Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.
6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,
THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES
CATARRH AND ASTHMA,
Disordered Functions of
THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.
MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL
DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,
Treated with unprecedented success by
DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
No. 1031 WALNUT Street.
The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—
T. B. McCREARY, Esq., No. 269 Walnut street.
— SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 2058 Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq. No 505 Market street.
J. COOPER Esq., No 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.
Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be carefully conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.
THE ATOMIZER.
Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No 1031 WALNUT Street in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.
The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which, by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.
SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.
ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skilfully performed. 7 25rp

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS,
WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.
The Latest London and Paris Styles.
INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.
The Finest English, French, and American Paper and Envelopes.
MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.
WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of
FINE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
6 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 6 31§

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED:
5000 yards American Prints, fast colors, 16 and 18¾ cents a yard.
1 case fine quality French Merinos, $1 25 a yard.
Fine quality Black Alpacas, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 90 cents, $1, $1 12½, and $1 25 a yard.
FLANNELS! *FLANNELS!*
All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50 cents, up to $1·25 a yard.
Domet Flannels, 31½ up to 90 cents.
All-wool Shaker Flannels, 50 cents up to $1 a yard.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, cheap.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslins, 25, 28, 31¼, 33, 35, 37½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 20 23, 25 cents.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.
JUST OPENED:
One case Bridal Quilts, very cheap.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
White Goods, very cheap.
A large assortment of Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, very cheap.
A large assortment of Edgings, Flouncings, and Insertings, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.
Just opened, from auction, a cheap lot of Portemonnaies, Tooth and Hair Brushes.
PRICE & WOOD.
8 18§1 N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT S

WOOLLEN GOODS.
CASSIMERES FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
During the remainder of this month we shall offer our stock of
MEN'S AND BOY'S WEAR,
(Bought during the early summer), at prices that will effect rapid sales
All-wool Cassimeres for Boys, 87½ cents and $1.
Heavy Mixed Cassimeres for Men, $1·25.
Fine silk Mixtures for suits.
Fine Black Cassimeres.
Water-proof Cloakings, best grade, $1·60.
Some of the above goods are nearly one-half last season's prices. [8 15 3m
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

TWENTY-FIVE CENT SHIRTINGS.
Two Additional Cases
EXTRA GOOD SHIRTINGS, AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD.
Twelve cases
BEST MAKE SHIRTINGS.
Williamsville, New York Mills,
Masonville, Wamsutta,
Androscoggin, New Jersey.
WIDE SHEETING MUSLINS.
Four cases best makes.
NINE BALES UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.
Extra yard-wide, 21 cents.
Extra heavy and wide, 23 cents.
CALICOES AT EIGHTEEN CENTS.
5000 yards, fast colors, at 18 cents.
MUSLINS BY THE PIECE AT WHOLESALE
8 15 3m] RATES.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

MERINOS—POPLINS
LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOS, $1·25.
ONE CASE SUPERB QUALITY MERINOS, $1·50.
FINE CORDED POPLINS, $1 25.
RICH PLAID POPLINS, $1·50.
SHAWLS.
BARGAINS IN STELLA SHAWLS.
BARGAINS IN BLANKET SHAWLS. [8 15 3m
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET

NURSERY DIAPERS.—WE WILL OFFER 100 pieces of fine Nursery Diapers at a very liberal deduction from usual prices, viz:—A good Diaper for $2 per piece; do. $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, and $6 per piece. Many of these Diapers are extra wide.
Also, Cotton Diapers, $3 per piece.
Huckaback Towels of good quality and size, for $2·25 per doz. Every kind and quality of Towel now made in stock.
Bird eye Linen for Children's Aprons, of all qualities.
Table Linens of superior hand-loom for 87½c Bleached Barnsley do. $1·25. Fine Table Linens in great variety.
Floor Linens, Stair Crash, etc. etc.
Also, good quality Cradle Blankets for $1 each; Cradle and Crib Blankets of every quality and size; Cradle and Crib Marseilles Quilts, all sizes
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
8 25 3t No 1021 MARKET Street.

BLANKETS.—HAVING BOUGHT A VERY large lot of Blankets at a great loss to the manufacturer, we are now prepared to sell the same Blankets for $6 50 per pair that we sold last year for $12; the same for $7 50 per pair that we did sell for $14; the same for $10 per pair that were $18; the same for $15 that were $20; and the same for $20 that were $35. To persons in want of Blankets for the coming winter, we say buy now, and save $5 per pair. This is the largest and cheapest lot of Blankets we have ever had. Hotels, schools and storekeepers supplied in any quantity, at lower rates than they can be bought at any other place. Also heavy Comfortables $3 each; Woollen Quilts, Honey Comb Quilts Lancaster Quilts, Allendale and Marseilles do., and every kind of Furnishing Goods.
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
8 25 3t No. 1021 MARKET Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT street.
TO LADIES
About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of every description of
WHITE GOODS,
PUFFED MUSLINS,
PIQUES,
FRENCH MUSLINS,
In all varieties of plain and fancy styles.
Laces, Embroideries, Hdkfs. etc. etc.
Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc., in great variety.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

CAPE MAY
ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.
DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST
A new and desirable lot of
ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS
Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
9 1 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,
CLOSING OUT BALANCE OF STOCK
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
Prior to Opening New Goods in our
NEW STORE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH St.
10 bales Ballardvale, All wool Flannels, 38 cents to $1,
Heavy All-wool Shaker Flannels, 50 cents
Dress Goods Greatly Reduced.
Lawns Reduced.
Organdies Reduced.
Kid Gloves, $1·25.
100 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 37 to 88 cents.
8-4 Power-loom Table Linen, $1 per yard.
8-4 White Table Damask, cheap.
100 dozen Linen Towels, 37 to 75 cents, cheap.
WHITE GOODS Greatly Reduced to Close Out.
Ladies' White and Unbleached Hose, below market prices.
Gents' Half Hose, 37 to 75 cents.
Gents' Linen Hdkfs., very cheap.
A LOT OF NOTIONS from Sheriff's Sale.
Clothes Brushes, Nail Brushes, Cabas, Etc.
DOMESTICS. DOMESTICS.
All the leading makes of
MUSLINS.
New York Mills, Wamsutta, Williamsville, etc., at less than case price.
12-4 Red and White Floor Linen.
Handsome Plaid Poplins, rich and new.
HOOP SKIRTS.
Closing out Hoop Skirts at greatly reduced prices, for want of room.
E. R. LEE,
ENTRANCE TO STORE ON FILBERT STREET,
Below Eighth.
P. S.—Will open our NEW STORE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
(WARNOCK'S OLD STAND),
about the FIRST OF OCTOBER.
8 25 stuth3t E. R. LEE.

BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!
3000 Pairs of Blankets.
PRICES REDUCED.
Storekeepers, Hotelkeepers, and Housekeepers,
Your attention is invited to our
STOCK OF BLANKETS,
Purchased at the low point reached thirty days since, which will be sold at
FROM $5 TO $6 PER PAIR.
REDUCTION ON FORMER PRICES.
OUR STOCK IS NEW AND CLEAN,
AND EMBRACES
ALL DESIRABLE MAKES AND PRICES
Prices: $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10 Per Pair.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
8 27 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

MOSQUITO NETS
AND
NETTING.
Persons returning to the city are respectfully informed that we have now on hand and ready for immediate use,
PATENT UMBRELLA MOSQUITO NETS,
FOR SINGLE OR DOUBLE BEDS, CRIBS, CRADLES, ETC.,
OF ALL THE REQUIRED SIZES AND COLORS
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
House-Furnishing Dry Goods
8 21 tuths12trp]
No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT St.,
Invite the attention of Cash buyers
AT WHOLESALE,
To their Stock of
FRENCH,
BRITISH,
AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
Which for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of the Trade, is unrivalled.
Package buyers supplied with scarce and desirable Goods at and under market rates [8 17 1m
Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

SALT WATER SHAWLS,
Wholesale and Retail.
PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, ALL GRADES.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND HALF SHAWLS. [4 12 stuth rp
EYRE & LANDELL.

WHITE DRILLING AND BASKET DUCKS.
BROWN DRILLINGS AND BASKET DUCKS.
FARMERS' PANTALOONERY.
BOYS' FANCY DRILLINGS.
LINEN CHECKS AND STRIPES.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH.

MARSEILLES QUILTS.—WE ARE NOW offering the largest and cheapest stock of Marseilles Quilts we have ever had. Persons in want of a nice Quilt may be assured of saving several dollars by buying of this lot. We are selling a common 11-4 real Marseilles Quilt, $4·50 each; a real good heavy 11-4 do., for $7·50; very fine double back 12-4 do., $8·50. We are selling the same Quilts for $10 that were $15; the same for $14 that were $20; the same for $18 that were $25.
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
8 25 3t No. 1021 MARKET Street.